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KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES ARAB CONFERENCE 6 JULY

JN061830 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1512 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Speech delivered by Jordan's King Husayn at the opening of the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council in Amman on 6 July, broadcast over national radio and television network--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Brother heads of the Arab delegations to the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council: I extend my best greetings to you and warmly welcome you in the name of Jordan--people and government--and in my name. Today you are meeting in your country, which has been willed by God to constitute the advanced Arab defense line. It is also the longer and graver line of confrontation of Israel and the schemes of Zionism, which were aimed first against Palestine and the Arab nation's civilization, existence and destiny.

These meanings and facts indicate the grave responsibility shouldered by your conference. They also indicate the importance of the good efforts needed to guarantee its aspired success and to achieve Arab cooperation in the widest, closest and safest way.

Brothers, God willed--and his will is sublime--3 days before the convocation of your conference to have on his side a man who, as you know, was in the vanguard of the faithful men of Jordan and the Arabs. It was the late Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, your colleague and brother. He was well-known in the forums of diplomacy, politics and national work as a brave knight whose weapon was faith, sound opinion, bold words and a firm stand in serving his homeland and the issues of his nation, foremost of which is the issue of Palestine.

Dear brothers, in implementation of the Tunis conference resolutions, you are meeting in Amman today to discuss the economic conditions in the Arab homeland and ways of fruitful and continuous cooperation among its countries so as to bolster the nation's unity, cancel the manifestations of sharp differences among it and draw up sound bases for Arab economic relations with all world states in such a manner that will guarantee the Arab nation's interests and strengthen its international position. This is a grave responsibility you are shouldering. The first positive phenomenon in the march of our nation remains that of this nation's planning for its present and future as well as its commitment to what it plans and its fulfillment of what it promises.

In the beginning, the Baghdad summit resolutions were the birth of hope for our generations and an incentive for our nation's will. The Tunis summit was a good continuation of a good beginning. These resolutions have become a trust and a pledge to which we were committed when our nation faced that grave turning point after the Camp David agreement and after the Egyptian regime pulled out of its nation's ranks and stabbed the pan-Arab and moral commitment in the heart.

Despite the attainment of obvious accomplishments in the last decade, the dominant characteristic of our march so far is that of great backwardness, despite the great size of Arab potentials God has granted to our large Arab world. The danger of this backwardness doubles itself against our present and future in light of the challenges facing and surrounding us. Although the Zionist aggression is the basic challenge against our existence, civilization and destiny, the challenges of the economic, social and technological backwardness are also manifestations of weakness which contradict the nation's ambitions, expose the nation's edifice to feebleness and make it shake in face of dangers and challenges. Therefore, your council, the main implement of Arab economic action, was called into session to study our economic situation and to evaluate the steps taken so far.

The specialist experts, entrusted by your council, made the first full investigation of the present status of the Arab economic cooperation and its future. This was represented in extensive objective studies, which are now in your hands. These studies draw up for you the broad lines of a tight economy and an ambitious plan which translates the hopes of the nation for the next two decades. This plan waits on you to define the priorities and adopt working programs that are compatible with the size of the huge Arab resources and the potentials of the Arab land and its increasing human masses and that include the best bases and formulas to exploit these resources and potentials for the welfare of the whole nation, to protect the large Arab homeland and to insure security and decent life in it for every human being.

I believe, as you do, that our Arab society, which does not lack abundant opportunities for cooperation and the expansion of this cooperation, lacks the will for sincere cooperation and commitment to what is agreed upon. Therefore, we should frankly affirm that the implementation of commitment is the yardstick that insures the nation's triumph.

I appeal to your living consciences to maintain cooperation and the necessary agreement on the common objective in order to determine the Arab future and the future of the coming generations. We should not forget the great deal that we have wasted while the world around us was advancing in prosperity, strength and development. We should realize that the backwardness we have been experiencing has run for centuries. Our long suffering in our struggle against Zionism and colonialism has bequeathed us many of our blemishes and suspicions, squandered our efforts and caused our steps to stumble. Nothing but further faith, determination and commitment to a long march can save us from this climate and these evils because, in addition to its backwardness, our nation is daily facing new evils and challenges.

Truthfulness, determination and sincerity to save the nation, wrest its rights and put an end to its weakness and tragedy require nobility in objectives and altruism in consolidating our frail edifice and strengthening the stand from which we proceed, because what we are suffering from is the outcome of calamities, upsets and dashed hopes.

Cherished brothers, you are responsible for drawing up serious, clear and frank economic and social plans which you will submit to the forthcoming summit conference in Amman and with which you will entrench the intrinsic Arab power on firm bases and solid ground.

Brothers, Jordan has adhered to all the stands adopted by the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences. It began to build its economy and intrinsic power within the framework of Arab effort. It never shirked the shouldering of its pan-Arab burdens and never stopped its consultations and contacts with all its Arab brothers. It coordinated stands in all the pan-Arab and international arenas. Jordan intensified its contacts, work and efforts for the sake of the Palestinian issue and the interests of its nation with the various influential forces in the world, beginning with the United Nations, the nonaligned bloc and other world countries and blocs.

In response to the Arab efforts and wide-scale action, our issues, particularly the Palestinian issue, scored prominent successes and victories in the international community and its various organizations. It is our responsibility today, more than at any time in the past, to follow up and intensify this move and continue this action and dialogue with all the forces in the world in order to strengthen the Arab presence in all spheres and on all levels without negativeness, convulsion or laxity.

Despite all this, we are still at the beginning of positive action and on the threshold of the long road that stretches before us in this field.

Dear brothers, our share in supporting our people in the occupied land--which is taking place in full cooperation, work and coordination with the PLO--is a translation of the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summits. This support is proceeding and progressing in its sound national direction.

We are determined to keep the bridges open and to strengthen the bonds between us and our people in the occupied land because we believe that these interactions and contacts will preserve our people's hope, strengthen their steadfastness and contribute to saving the Palestinian people's presence on their soil. We also believe that this will also entrench the roots of the Palestinian people's identity in that sacred land. This is what Israel fears and fights by adopting illegitimate practices which are aimed at expelling the inhabitants, Judaizing the land and evacuating its owners from it and, accordingly, creating the suitable atmosphere to carry out its designs to usurp the natural resources and to confiscate the Arab properties.

Our inalienable national stand is represented in our faith in peace and our concern over our own security and that of the world as well. It is the just and comprehensive peace which we believe in. Such peace will continue to be unattainable unless Israel's comprehensive withdrawal from the entire occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, is achieved and the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to self-determination on their soil and over their homeland, are restored. This commitment is not subject to any bargains or to any partial settlements. The Palestinian people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, are the genuine party which, the Arab nation, should share in shouldering the responsibility of achieving a just settlement, a settlement that will secure the liberation and the complete restoration of the Arab right.

Brothers, the Palestinian people's resistance to the occupation in Palestine has attracted the world's attention and has seized the world community's support for this people's right to self-determination in their homeland. The result was reflected in the issuance of several resolutions by the United Nations and its various organizations. These recent resolutions are of special importance for the Palestinian people's struggle and are in favor of their just cause. In addition to all that, the autonomy plot, which is aimed against the Palestinian soil over which Israel claims sole sovereignty, has been exposed.

As a result, the Zionist's oppressive and terrorist practices against the resisting and steadfast Palestinian people have been escalated. Israel has even gone to the extreme of establishing settlements and issuing a special law to annex Arab Jerusalem to its racist and expansionist entity. The Arab people there have been deprived of their right to assemble and to express themselves. The last but not the least of these practices has been the deportation of mayors and men of religion from Hebron and Halhul. The rest of the mayors have been subjected to persecution, harassment and detention. Finally, Israel carried out its abominable action when the Nabulus and Ramallah mayors were maimed and disfigured. This was an exposed and blatant plot planned by Israel and was condemned by the entire world because it has shaken the human conscience. A number of other mayors have escaped similar plots.

Dear and honorable brothers, let us stress again our firm belief that it has protected the factors of its unity for the coming generations for eopchs and decades of time. Our nation has protected its spiritual values, land and resources during the darkest and most backward stage of its life.

Your nation is looking forward to this meeting of yours with hearts full of faith in God, in its unity and common destiny. It is determined to achieve the most dignified and respected future. It will weigh your success in light of the programs which you will draw up for comprehensive development and in light of the practical bases for Arab solidarity and balanced Arab economic and social integration. The nation recognizes in this alone the absolute proof and the confirmed determination for building the intrinsic Arab force which guarantees the restoration of Arab dignity and rights in a world divorced from the sense of justice, equality and the peoples' freedom by ambitions and interests.

I am very confident and hopeful that the results which you will reach will make of the forthcoming Amman summit a national event which will be immortalized in the Arabs' modern history, restore to the nation its identity, establish its destiny and effective role in the making of civilization and in the achievement of what humanity seeks in the way of progress, prosperity, justice and peace.

Dear honorable brothers, you know of our blight in our Arab march over scores of years, of fragmentation, axes, disputes and the noncommitment to stands and pledges. You realize that the enemy does not differentiate between this or that group of Arabs. We are all the same Arabs in front of the enemy. I am confident that from now on no one will allow a return to anything of the past after the nation has come together and agreed on the best of what might be, namely, sincerity, harmony and commitment.

My God bless your meeting and make you successful in your work. We, in a spirit of responsibility and inspired by the interest of our Arab nation--which is passing through the most dangerous phase of its life--will continue to watch with optimism and follow with interest the results of your sincere efforts. May God's peace and blessings be with you. [applause]

8 July Meetings

JN081251 Ahman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council on the level of foreign and economy ministers resumed its meetings in Amman this morning. The conference's political and economic committees held two closed meetings during which they heard several working papers submitted by the heads of the delegations. The papers unanimously agreed on the importance of Arab economic and political action as well as on the need to reach clear results which define means and objectives and put Arab potentials at the disposal of the Arab objectives. The framework of a political and economic strategy will be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Amman.

Progress Noted

JN081704 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The political and economic committees stemming from the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, currently meeting in Amman, will resume their meetings this evening. The two committees held separate sessions this morning which lasted until the afternoon.

In an exclusive statement to the radio station team, Dr 'Abd as-Hasan Zalzalah, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs and official spokesman for the special session, said that the Political Committee has discussed a number of topics on the agenda.

He said that among the most important topics discussed was the strategy of confrontation of the Zionist enemy, the way to draw up a policy for facing the Zionist challenges and the dangers resulting from the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and Israel.

The official spokesman expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the discussions, which were permeated by an atmosphere of frankness, objectivity and the spirit of pan-Arab responsibility. This was evident during the debates, he said.

Dr Zalzalah added that during the debates, there emerged the need to form two committees, one in charge of drafting the final statement of the conference and another eight-member ministerial committee in charge of drawing up and preparing an Arab strategy for Arab economic, military and information confrontation of the Zionist enemy. These two committees will meet this evening.

Faruq Qaddumi Address

NC082021 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Chairman of the PLO Political Department Brother Abu al-Lutf addressed the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference, which is being held in the Jordanian capital of Amman.

In his speech, Abu al-Lutf praised Jordan for hosting the conference and expressed his regret over the absence of Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf from the conference.

Abu al-Lutf stressed that the Arab nation was facing grave challenges that required the Arabs to strengthen their solidarity, coordinate their efforts and implement the resolutions adopted a previous meetings at various levels, particularly at the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences--resolutions that represented the minimum requirements for confronting the Camp David accords, which were aimed against the Arab nation's solidarity, freedom and future.

Abu al-Lutf noted the PLO felt that certain Arab countries were cool about implementing these minimal resolutions, a matter that showed the forces hostile to the Arab nation that the Arabs were not serious about implementing such resolutions.

In his statement, Abu al-Lutf further said that the European states, as seen in their statements, particularly the latest ones, had affirmed their submission to U.S. hegemony as well as their links with the U.S. imperialist strategy.

Abu al-Lutf exposed U.S. policy, saying that it was hostile and aimed at subjugating the Arab area to its domination, possessing its resources and liquidating the Arab people's cause by insisting on implementing the Camp David accords and on exerting pressure on other Arab parties to drag them into this plot. The United States has exploited the Afghan issue and sought to conclude aggressive agreements under the pretext of concern about security in the Arab Gulf. The United States has also asked for alliances with and military facilities for its armed forces in Arab countries in the area. Regrettably, certain African and Arab countries--Oman and the As-Sadat regime--have responded to the U.S. demand.

Abu al-Lutf said that U.S. policy was aimed at entrenching colonialist domination over our Arab area; at exhausting the Arab nation's potential; at perpetuating the Zionist existence in our Arab land; and at achieving economic infiltration into the Arab area now that the [Israeli] enemy had succeeded in infiltrating into Egypt. Abu al-Lutf revealed the aims of the U.S. aggression against Iran, saying that it took place under the pretext of rescuing the U.S. hostages when in fact its aim was to overthrow the revolutionary Iranian regime, which uprooted the Zionists and imperialists and expressed support for our Palestinian people's cause.

Abu al-Lutf clearly stated that security and peace in the Arab Gulf and the entire Arab area would not be established by granting military facilities and bases to the United States, but by an effective Arab solidarity to abolish the influence of colonialism and to confront the Zionist enemy at the military, political and economic levels; by promoting the intrinsic potential of the Arab confrontation forces; and by strengthening relations with the friendly socialist, Islamic and the nonaligned countries. All of this, he said, will change the balance of forces in the interest of the Arab nation.

Brother Abu al-Lutf called for pursuing a policy of good neighborliness between the Arab Gulf countries and Iran and for peacefully solving problems through dialogue and negotiations based on respect for the legitimate Arab rights. This, he said, will greatly strengthen Arab capabilities and direct them against the Zionist enemy.

Iraq's Hammadi on Oil

JN082130 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text of interview granted by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to Jordan television correspondent 'Ali al-Jabiri--videotaped; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Dr Hammadi, economic issues have a direct impact on political action and moves. In your opinion, what is the best role that oil, as an Arab economic wealth, can play in the next Arab political moves?

[Answer] It is understood that the oil wealth in the Arab world is not inexhaustible. This wealth has achieved big revenues and economic power for some Arab countries. For the Arabs, this is a golden opportunity which might never recur. I believe the Arabs should seize this opportunity and try, through cooperation and long-term planning, to use this economic and political power in the interest of their future. We have an opportunity to develop those Arab countries that lack such resources. This is an opportunity to advance and strengthen the Arab world and change its political and economic position.

[Question] Dr Hammadi, what is your opinion on the subject which will be raised in the council; namely, that the Arab oil-producing countries should help the nonproducing Arab countries?

[Answer] I believe that the best way is for the producing and nonproducing Arab countries to cooperate in financing development projects. We should help the nonproducing countries, especially those with a per capita income below a certain level and with dense populations, in their development plans and projects. I believe that the best way to cooperate is to finance development projects, not to reduce oil prices or give grants. I believe this because the oil-producing countries cannot create two prices in the market. This would create a precedent by establishing preferential treatment which many other countries in the world would also demand.

So far, the Arab oil-producing countries have been observing the standardized prices decided upon by OPEC. The best way is for the Arab oil-producing countries to finance development projects in the nonproducing Arab countries. The same results are achieved; that is, when you relieve the nonproducing countries of a financial burden, it is like giving them oil at a reduced price. Instead of creating two prices in the world market, we should maintain the standardized price decided upon by OPEC. However, a major part of the burden of development in the nonproducing Arab countries must be borne through some economic cooperation arrangement between the producers and the nonproducers.

[Question] On the political level, what is the role of economic cooperation in the efforts to achieve Arab unity and solidarity and to build the intrinsic Arab power?

[Answer] First, I would like to say that I am one of the believers in Arab unity. We were brought up with this idea from the time we entered public life. It is a basic political conviction, not something new. However, we must admit that the efforts to achieve Arab unity on the political level have not been successful so far. There have been some difficulties. When the efforts to achieve political unity face difficulties we, as believers in Arab unity as a pan-Arab objective, must not just stand by but must try to find other alternative ways.

It seems to me that strong economic cooperation is perhaps another way to pave the way for Arab unity. The Arab countries have economic problems. Solving these economic problems is perhaps one way to solve and minimize political differences and, therefore, pave the way for the unification of the Arab world. The main thing is to explore every means to achieve the same objective. I do not believe that economic cooperation should be the substitute for the struggle for political unity. However, it can be an important, helpful factor.

[Question] Dr Hammadi, what would you say about the Arab situation concerning the Palestine question--the central Arab issue--and Arab unity in general?

[Answer] Regarding the Palestine question, I believe the Arab countries must struggle on the international level to gain world public support. This is a worthwhile effort, and I believe that we have made great successes. But the main thing is to build the intrinsic Arab power and to close Arab ranks. As we said before, we believe that as long as there is a lack of military, economic and political balance between us and the enemy, the latter will not accept any just and peaceful settlement guaranteeing the real and vital interests of the Arab nation. There is no such balance at present. Therefore, we believe that this is not the right time to seek a just solution.

[Question] Thank you, Dr Hammadi. We wish you success.

[Answer] Thank you.

At-Turayki Address

LD081754 Tripoli JANA in English 1604 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Tripoli, July 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, affirmed that in the absence of an integrated Arab unity, economy and man power in the Arab countries will be negligeable on the international scene dominated by political and economic polarizations. Addressing the special meeting of the Arab Social and Economic Council held at the level of Arab economic and foreign ministers held in Amman, the foreign secretary pointed out "our resources, whether human or economic, are great, yet until now we have been unable to achieve real cooperation or integration among ourselves, due to many internal and external reasons."

The (Israeli) occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories is mainly aiming to obstruct the progress of the Arab nation and to prevent it from becoming a great power that might challenge other super powers in the world.

To give priority to liberation in this stage of struggle, he added, is undoubtedly of great importance as every Arab country will be eventually threatened and none of our countries is far from being threatened by Zionist, (Israelis) supported by U.S. imperialism.

"The great resources," he added, "that we employ for defence should have been employed for economic development. Yet we are forced to do so, especially in this stage after Egypt walked out on the Arab row and announced alliance with the (Israeli) enemy.

"Consequently, the confrontation front with the enemy is widened involving countries which are, geographically, far from the confrontation front."

"'Stable David' accords and alliance between the Egyptian regime and (Israeli) enemy, have introduced a new factor in the region, which is U.S. involvement as a direct party to the conflict according to 'Stable David' accords. Therefore, we are compelled to confront the (Israeli) enemy as well as the tripartite alliance." The foreign secretary concluded: "After it persistently refused to supply Egypt with arms in the past and after it forced Egypt out of the Arab row and solidarity, the United States now began to supply Egypt with huge amounts of arms which will be directed abainst the Arab nation.

The military bases in the Sultanate of Oman, and the signing of an agreement between the U.S., Qabus regime and Israel, come within the framework of 'Stable David' accords increasing the danger day after day.

PLO Working Paper

LD080900 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--It was attributed today here to Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, as having said that the PLO will be submitting a working paper to the emergency conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries to be held next Friday in Amman.

Qaddumi, who is currently attending the conference of the foreign and economic ministers of the Arab countries in the Jordanian capital, told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM of Kuwait that the Palestinian paper "deals with various Israeli violations in occupied Arab territories and against Islamic sanctities."

The PLO and Syria yesterday submitted a joint working paper to the Arab ministers calling for the use of Arab oil as a weapon in the conflict with Israel, rejection of the Security Council's Resolution 242, the opening of all Arab fronts to the Palestinian resistance movement and for the withdrawal of Israel from Palestinian and Arab territories it occupied in 1948 and 1967.

Qaddumi once again criticized the stand of the European countries toward the Palestinian question and asked them to fully recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state. He described the American stand in the Middle East conflict as being "hostile" to the whole of the Arab nation and called for confronting it with "force."

'ARAFAT CHAIRS JOINT SECURITY COMMITTEE MEETING

NC081700 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] At noon today, Brother Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the Joint Security Committee. Our correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with the current security situation and with ways of preventing the Zionist enemy and its agents from tampering with security in the areas controlled by the [Lebanese] nationalist forces and the Palestinian revolution.

BAHRAIN

CTK CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS OPPOSITION FRONT MEMBER

AU071435 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 80 p 6

["Bahrain's Role in the Plans of Imperialists: Base of Power Expansion"--interview with Abdallah Khalid, member of the Bahrain National Liberation front -- passages between slantlines published in boldface type]

[Text] One of the participants in the recent international seminar on American military intervention in the Middle East, which was held in Beirut, was Abdallah Khalid, delegate of the Bahrain National Liberation Front. He was asked by CTK correspondent Frantisek Vaclavik and a correspondent of the Lebanese Communist Party daily AL-NIDA to assess the current situation in Bahrain in the conditions of increasing American intervention in the Persian Gulf region.

The role played by Bahrain in the plans of imperialists, designed to control the near and Middle East, is considerable, A. Khalid stressed. This is attested to by the important position of the naval base (Dhzu-Fajr) among the American military installations in this region. It is the seat of the command of American detachments in the Near East; it is directly connected with U.S. Bases in Western Europe; naval vessels from Dhzueajr pay visits to ports in the vast region from Jordan's 'Aqabah all the way to Colombo in Sri Lanka and are significantly participating in the training of naval units of many reactionary regimes in this part of the world. Also the recent unsuccessful U.S. military operation in Iran, in which the base in Bahrain played an important role, is certainly sufficiently cogent evidence of the strategic importance which American imperialism attaches to Bahrain.

This situation has been made possible above all by the country's great economic dependence on the West. The Bahrain regime has become a puppet in the hands of the American ruling circles, which are striving to maintain their control over this region at any price, above all because of its important raw material resources. Following the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, the United States lost its mainstay in this part of the world, and is therefore escalating its military presence in the region: It has rapidly established the so called intervention forces, and it has been increasing the pressure on the local reactionary regimes which depend on it, and on whose direct participation it counts to implement its own interests. The Egyptian-American maneuvers that have been announced are also intended to serve this end.

But like As-Sadat's regime in Egypt, the Bahraini Government is very unstable. The events in Iran have led to the mobilization of reaction in a country under the influence of the United States--for example, the government has not fulfilled its promise to dismantle (Dhzu-Fajr) base, a promise forced from it by progressive forces. On the contrary, it expanded the agreement with the United States on its use. On the other hand, however, the Iranian revolution has evoked a great activation of national liberation forces. The regime is striving to suppress this movement with force and is escalating the oppression of progressive representatives.

Thus, for example, last May the police tortured to death leading freedom fighter (Dzamal 'Ali.) In spite of that we believe that the conditions in the country are ripe for the unification of all national opposition forces under a common program whose main objectives are the restoration of the parlimentary system, the freeing of all political prisoners and the implementation of all democratic freedoms, above all, the freedom of political and trade union activity, A. Khalid said.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON U.S. FORCES IN GULF

LD081339 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 7-13 Jul 80 pp 16, 17

[Interview granted by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Jabir as-Sabah to 'Ali Hashim in Kuwait--date not given]

[Excerpts] Kuwait Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Jabir as-Sabah said that the Soviet Union is not contemplating invading the Arab Gulf area in quest of oil as the United States and sections of the media claim.

In a statement to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI he added that the Arab Gulf is not exposed to danger. Therefore there is no need for all this uproar created by the United States and its mobilization of its fleets and its training of hundreds of thousands in order to intervene in the event of an invasion. Shaykh Sabah said: "The United States claims that we are in danger and that it is preparing itself. This is accompanied by successive statements about the need not to increase oil prices so as not to weaken its ability to defend us. It is also demanding bases or facilities for its naval and air fleets as if the Soviet invasion is going to take place tomorrow.

"First, we have not asked the Americans to defend us.

"Second, the claim that oil is a U.S. strategic interest is wrong because the oil is not American. It belongs to its owners, the peoples of the area. The states of the area sell it to whoever buys it."

He added: "They say that the Soviet Union has invaded Afghanistan in order to reach the warm seas and the oil resources and that it is tightening its ring around the area by its occupation and establishment of a regime loyal to it there for the sake of oil.

"This claim is exaggerated. It can even be said that it is untrue. The Soviet Union, as we know, is an oil-producing and exporting country. If in a few years it is in need of oil, as they say, it can buy it the same way all the world countries needing energy buy it."

He said: "Do we produce oil to drink or to sell so as to achieve development projects in our countries, put some money in reserve and invest other sums of money for our future generations--the post-oil generations--so as to insure a dignified life for them because they have as much a right to this wealth as the present generation?"

Shaykh Sabah described the buildup of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the gulf waters as an unjustifiable action and a sign of rashness. "It is this buildup that is harming the area, which must remain outside the military rivalry between the two superpowers."

He added: "This presence might lead to the presence of other forces hostile to or competing with the U.S. forces. This means depriving the area of its neutrality and exposing it to tension which might lead to something even worse.

"The United States is using the pretext of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In my opinion the question of Afghanistan has nothing to do with oil.

"The previous regime in Afghanistan was communist and pro-Moscow. The Soviet Union did not interfere in its affairs or march on it with its armies; nor did the United States protest then.

"The Soviet step [in invading Afghanistan] came after the Islamic revolution in Iran. This revolution took place on the borders of Afghanistan, which is strongly Islamic but ruled by communism. This revolution also gave strength and a moral boost to the Islamic and Afghan movements."

He added: "Of course, I am not justifying the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan but this is how I interpret it. Does it want oil? Who said that the oil countries sell their oil only to specific countries? Romania is a communist country and buys its oil requirements from the gulf states. Oil is available in the markets for whoever wants to buy it whenever he needs it. Warnings of danger and muscle-flexing to deter such danger are something that does not concern the area, unless the United States wants to bring problems into the area. Oil has no nationality after it is sold. Its sale is banned only to those whom we are not allowed to sell under Arab League or UN resolutions. Otherwise we have no ban."

[Question] What about the agreement which the Sultanate of Oman has concluded with the United States giving it facilities at its ports and airports?

[Answer] We have heard about this from statements by U.S. officials. They said that talks with the Sultanate of Oman have succeeded and there is only the signing to be done. We have heard conflicting statements about this subject from several sources. Our policy in the gulf is based on maintaining neutrality of the area and not allowing the presence of foreign forces, especially if they belong to a foreign power that has designs on the area. All the gulf states are for this policy and have agreed not to give any facilities to either the Soviet Union or the United States. As for the sultanate of Oman, it has its own stances. An example of this is that all the countries of the area have complied with the Baghdad summit resolution and boycotted Egypt with the exception of the sultanate.

[Question] Why do you protest against the sultanate if it gives facilities to the Americans and do not protest against the PDRY which is said to have given bases to the Soviets?

[Answer] You asked me and I answered. If we have this attitude toward the sultanate, who said that we do not have a similar attitude toward the Aden government? Who said that we have no contacts with Aden officials in which we always discuss the question of bases and what is being said about them?

[Question] Your relations with Aden are good despite the fact that its communist regime is contrary to your regime?

[Answer] The question of regimes first and foremost concerns their own people and not us. Is it my duty to decide what regime suits the people? Do you believe that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is a communist and that the people of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf will one day become communists? I do not believe so. This people will not abandon its Islam for the sake of communism. The ruling party in Aden might be communist, Marxist or whatever you may call it. It might have its own conditions and reasons for being so but I do not believe that the Yemeni people will one day become communist.

[Question] What do Kuwait and the gulf countries think of the joint maneuvers which the U.S. and Egyptian forces are to carry out in the area?

[Answer] First, we are not in danger as the Americans claim. There is no reason for such danger to exist nor for us to be afraid of it.

Second, we have not asked the United States to defend us or protect us. We do not need its forces to be present among us. Indeed it can be said that the presence of such forces is in itself a danger.

Third, can you tell me when did we ask President as-Sadat to protect us and against whom? The Soviet Union? Is the Egyptian Army capable of fighting the Soviet forces if they invaded us? Does As-Sadat believe that his forces can defeat the Soviet forces? Maybe.

PAPER REPORTS U.S.-SOVIET UNDERSTANDING ON MIDEAST

LD041019 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Jun 80 pp 1, 19

[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM dispatch: "U.S.-Soviet Understanding on Preventing War in Middle East"]

[Text] Bonn--It has been learned from Western diplomatic sources here that President Jimmy Carter informed his European partners at the recent Venice summit that he has agreed with the Soviet Union in principle that any military action in the Middle East region would threaten the joint interests of both countries in the area.

The Western diplomatic sources said that President Carter informed the Venice summit leaders that there is an implicit understanding between Washington and Moscow on refraining from supplying the Arab countries with weapons that enable them to mount an attack and that it is in the interest of both countries--the United States and Russia--that weapons given to the Arab countries should be purely defensive. The sources said that Carter pledged to the Soviet Union that Israel will not attack the Arab countries in return for a pledge by the Soviets that they will not supply the Arabs with spare parts in the event Israel is the target of a surprise Arab attack.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has also learned that Carter has asked Moscow to support his country's policy in the Middle East, based on adherence to the Camp David agreements, in view of the fact that these agreements have prevented the establishment of any "cooperation or agreement" among the Arab countries vis-a-vis the proposed solution or alternative solutions for the Arab-Israeli conflict and that this would enable the two superpowers to keep control over the key to war and peace in the area as a result of the divided Arab stand which has given and continues to give Israel strength and supremacy throughout the area.

The diplomatic sources said that Carter advised the Soviet leaders to seek to perpetuate the present Arab situation and to create new entities on the grounds that this would be the only means to prevent the Arabs becoming a real power that can neither be resisted nor contained because of their inherent strength, namely oil, money and geographical location.

The sources said that Carter has asked NATO countries to support this policy in the service of joint objectives and interests.

It is recalled that French President Giscard d'Estaing stated last Thursday [26 June] that he has personally intervened to stop the introduction of powerful weapons into the Middle East. At his press conference the French president explained the West European stand toward the Middle East as approved by the EEC leaders at the Venice conference and in which they proposed what he called potential guarantees for Israel's security.

PAPERS REPORT FORMATION OF POLICE ANTI-TERROR SQUAD

LD051150 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--Today two Kuwaiti papers report that the formation of a special police unit to fight terrorism has been completed.

AS-SIYASAH and its English language sister ARAB TIMES add that the unit currently is carrying out intensive training in fighting hostage-taking operations inside aircraft, buses and buildings, following completion of training in the use of modern field weapons and equipment, including night fighting equipment. They say that this unit is of significance in the light of the increasing incidents of breaches in security witnessed by the region.

OMAN

CTK CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS PFLO OFFICIAL IN BEIRUT

AU021320 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 80 p 6

[Undated interview given in Beirut by Salim Gharib, member of the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman in charge of propaganda, to CTK correspondent Frnatisek Vaclavik: "Against the Predatory West; Omani Patriots Are Getting Ready for a New Stage of Their Struggle"]

[Text] Recently 15 years passed since the establishment of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO]. On this occasion Salim Gharib, member of the front's leadership responsible for the propaganda sector, gave an interview in Beirut to CTK correspondent Frantisek Vacalvik.

[Question] What is the situation of the PFLO now, 15 years after its establishment?

[Answer] Shortly after its establishment the front began its armed struggle against the reactionary Omani regime and gradually liberated a large portion of the state's territory. Only an extensive foreign intervention helped Sultan Qabus to maintain power and to push the PFLO units back from the Omani territory. However, the front was not liquidated, as the aggressors assumed. We are again carrying out some guerrilla actions against government units but, in the first place, we are paying great attention to the military, political and ideological reconstruction of our ranks and to the organizational consolidation of the PFLO. Our strength is rapidly growing again even though it has not yet reached the level of 1975.

[Question] How does the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf affect the situation in Oman?

[Answer] The attention devoted by imperialist forces to the preservation of their influence in our country corresponds to the immensely important strategic location of Oman on the shores of the Strait of Hormuz, through which a large portion of the oil shipments for the Western world passes. The role played up to the beginning of the seventies in Oman by Britain has been gradually taken over by the United States, to which Sultan Qabus leased the bases abandoned by the British in 1977. The key position of Oman in the plans of imperialism is also demonstrated by the recent new military agreement between the United States and Qabus' regime. However, Britain has also retained important positions in Oman, especially on Al-Masirah Island. The Omani Army is, in essence, commanded by British officers, of whom more than 660 are in the country.

[Question] How do you assess the new military treaty between the United States and Oman?

[Answer] It is a consequence of the complete dependence of Qabus' regime on imperialist forces. Their agreement is aimed against the interests of the Omani people and other peoples in the area and we will employ all means to fight it. The United States has at its disposal the Musandam base directly on the Strait of Hormuz and is further expanding its military positions in Oman.

The Omani Army, which in 1973 had only 3,000 soldiers, has been expanded to more than 14,000 men. Almost 7,000 Egyptian soldiers who came to Oman immediately after the shah's fall in February 1979 help to sustain the regime. However, Qabus knows that in spite of that his regime is very weak. He does not even have too great confidence in his Egyptian "protectors," in view of A. as-Sadat's unstable position. That is why he continues to beg Washington for help and places the country completely at its disposal.

[Question] Qabus recently declared that he had released political prisoners. What does the reality look like?

[Answer] Quite to the contrary, the persecution of progressive people in Oman has intensified. Now there are at least 600 political prisoners in prisons and concentration camps and they have virtually no hope of being released. Several of them have been sentenced to life imprisonment, many of them continue to be detained even though the periods to which they were sentenced have already expired. Qabus releases only criminal elements but no political prisoners.

[Question] The United States substantiates its increasing interference by an alleged Soviet threat, what do you think about it?

[Answer] The threat to the entire region is posed only by imperialism, especially by American imperialism. Western propaganda claims about a Soviet threat are a lie that can be exposed easily by any clear-thinking person. The Soviet Union does not need to steal the natural wealth of the countries in the area of the Persian Gulf as imperialist states do. It suffices to have a look at the map of the military bases in this part of the world to see clearly who is trying to impose its will on the nations of the Near and Middle East and who is the real enemy.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT HAQ ARRIVES ON VISIT TO KINGDOM

LD090952 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0945 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--His Excellency President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan arrived in At-Ta'if at 1100 this morning on a visit to the kingdom.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd Al-'Aziz was at Al-Hawiyay-Ta'if airport to welcome the Pakistani president on arrival.

He was also received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz the deputy premier, and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard.

His excellency the Pakistani president shook hands with their royal highnesses the princes and their excellencies the ministers and senior civil and military officials. Then his majesty the king and his excellency the president proceeded to the royal hall at the airport. After a short rest they left in an official procession to the residence of the Pakistani president.

President Ziaul Haq is accompanied by a high-level delegation comprising Agha Shahi, foreign minister; Shah Shanuda, secretary to the foreign minister; (Watch Yubik), secretary of the Ministry of Finance; Mahmud Haroon, minister of religious affairs; and Mohammad Iqbal, head of administration and organization.

EUROPE URGED TO ADOPT 'REALISTIC' ATTITUDE ON PALESTINIANS

LD032224 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has described the Palestinian problem as representing the biggest threat to international stability. Speaking before the British Parliament, he said the Palestinians have the right to self-determination.

It is difficult for an Arab observer to give a precise appraisal of the British attitude, in particular, and the European attitude, in general, regarding the Palestinian question, especially following the Venice declaration which was issued by the West European summit--the declaration which contained some positive aspects, but was incomplete with regard to clearly expressing the role which West Europe should play in finding a just and permanent solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The statement of the British foreign secretary reflected the urgent need for a serious and frank European stance void of looking with one eye at the clear Arab right, and looking with both eyes at Europe's need to appease the powers which are trying to impose the incomplete peace on the region. It is known that the Arabs are not asking Europe to take their side at the expense of its own interests with its Western allies who see the European movement as a hindrance to the peace efforts which they are striving to render successful despite all signs of stumbling and failure these efforts have so far suffered as a result of the ferocious intransigence of the Israeli enemy. All that the Arab nation wants is a balanced attitude which gives the Palestinian people their legitmiate rights and enables the international commmunity to avoid instability, as the British foreign secretary said. But words alone are not enough to enable the Palestinians to regain their usurped rights. So long as Lord Carrington is of the opinion that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination, the matter appears easier for Europe to abandon the factors of fear that it may anger its own allies who are adamant about their attitudes--the attitudes which refuse to recognize the Palestinian people's rights.

West Europe has vital interests in the Arab world which dictate that West Europe should be evenhanded with itself before anything else--even before upholding right and justice. This is because he who is not concerned about his own interests does not respect the interests of others. Europe realizes this full well. But its hesitation in taking a clear and frank attitude is the main reason for the absence of a balanced attitude that allows some powers to impose the peaceful solution they want. Time has proved the failure of such a solution. The absence of the most important factor--has perpetuated failure; this has been frankly admitted by West Europe.

The question now urgently being asked is: Is it not time Europe abandons its fear and adopts a realistic attitude? This will be revealed during the next few days as there are signs which give rise to optimism--that Europe will be taking a clear and more courageous attitude.

AR-RIYAD VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON JERUSALEM

LD031137 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Islamic Power"]

[Excerpts] Preparations are underway to hold the Islamic foreign minister conference. The number of countries that have so far agreed to attend the conference has reached 26, and more are to come.

What distinguishes the coming conference is its total devotion to discussing a particular subject and not conducting a comprehensive study of the Islamic world problems, as happened at Islamabad, where there were more than 100 topics on the agenda. It is true that at the previous conference the main topic was Afghanistan, but thid did not prevent discussion of other problems concerning the Islamic world.

The coming conference, as is well known, is entirely devoted to discussing the question of Jerusalem and the developments in that holy city since the terrorist Begin announced that he was to move the premier's office there and since the Security Council's extraordinary meeting on the subject. Although Tel Aviv has denied such a move, in fact it is preparing the ground for it. The denial aims to mislead the intensifying opposition both inside and outside Israel, and particularly in the occupied territories, to the Begin government, which is likely to fall at any moment.

It is true that Arab action gained strength following the setting up of the Jerusalem committee at the Fes summit and that the world has begun to realize the problem, its great effect on world peace and its importance to 700 million Muslims. But it is also true that the Zionist lobby in the United States, through Washington, is preventing the Security Council from adopting the necessary resolution in this regard.

Fighting and defeating Zionist influence must be the number one--and probably the only--topic at the foreign ministers conference. If the Islamic states, with their wealth and vast manpower, have been able to put the problem on the right course after great difficulties, retreat and failure now would set it back.

In the past the Muslims, for one reason or another, have taken into consideration the circumstances of the countries friendly to Israel. But there is no more room for consideration, since Israel has violated all sanctities and its friends are keeping silent over its abominable actions, as if the matter does not concern them.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RETURNS TO ADEN AFTER YAR VISIT

LD0815~6 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80 EA

[Summary] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad returned to Aden this morning after a brief visit to Sana'a', where he discussed Yemeni unity with his northern counterpart 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He also briefed Salih on the results of his visits to Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait.

YAR

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS 8 JULY

JN081500 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman
the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, and the delegation accompanying him left at 1000 today at the end of a visit to the capital, San'a', during which he met and held talks with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on issues of common concern to the two parts and the outcome of his tour of some gulf and Arabian Peninsula states.

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih led those who saw brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad off at San'a' international airport.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad discussed the outcome of his meeting with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, saying: During this short visit and our fraternal meetings with brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, we had the opportunity to have a detailed and comprehensive exchange of viewpoints on those issues of concern to our Yemeni people, be these the issues pertaining to the efforts being exerted to reunify our homeland or to the vital role played by Yemen in this region and the importance of bolstering and promoting its Arab and international relations in order to serve the aims and aspirations of the Yemeni people and revolution and to safeguard the security and stability of this region's peoples.

I would personally like to express my deep satisfaction with the outcome of our talks with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Indeed, I highly praise the fraternal spirit that prevailed during our talks.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: I would like to seize this opportunity to affirm that, on our part, we shall continue to exert efforts on the various levels in order to develop all forms of cooperation and coordination between the two parts for the service of our great people's aspirations for unity, democracy and social development.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: Our meetings with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in San'a' followed our visit to Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait. Thus, due to the organic ties linking the aims and aspirations of the one Yemeni people in the two parts, it was natural for us to consult with our brothers in San'a' on all issues pertaining to the Arabian Peninsula and gulf region, since we form a part of and occupy a strategic position in this region.

While sensing the significance of bolstering Arab solidarity and establishing natural and compatible relations among the region's states, relations which are based on mutual respect for national sovereignty and noninterference by any side in the other side's internal affairs, we are attaching and will continue to attack great importance to our people's national issue. Thus, we shall ensure that the unity committees will accomplish the duties laid down before them and achieve all the conditions which will create the firm foundations for reunifying our homeland and people.

During my meeting with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, I felt even greater confidence in the possibility of achieving great successes in attaining our noble aim.

In conclusion, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his thanks and appreciation for the great hospitality and fraternal amity accorded him by the brothers in San'a', particularly brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, while at the same time affirming that the unity meetings and contacts will continue and all possible efforts will be exerted in order to implement what has been agreed upon between the two parts in the various fields, which constitutes a part of the two leaderships' duties to reunify our homeland and people.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at his office in the presidential palace this morning.

BRIEFS

DANISH AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA--Jiddah--Denmark's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Frantz Howitz, has presented a copy of his credentials to the Saudi Foreign Ministry chief of protocol. The ambassador arrived in Jiddah the day before yesterday. [Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jul 80 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE: NO DATE FIXED FOR AUTONOMY TALKS

NC081952 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--An Egyptian Foreign Ministry source said today that no specific date had yet been fixed for resuming the tripartite Palestinian autonomy talks, which were originally scheduled to begin in the next few days. A U.S. spokesman said yesterday that the discussions, which were scheduled to begin on Thrusday, had been postponed until Sunday or Monday.

The Egyptian source confirmed that the reason for the postponement was technical because Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali were away from Cairo. 'Ali is in London and Ghali is in Geneva. Kamal Hasan 'Ali is scheduled to return [to Cairo] tomorrow night.

The source further said that Ramadan, a holy month of fasting for the Muslims, will begin on Monday but that this would not have an effect on fixing the date for resuming the negotiations because Muslims believe that work does not have to stop on holy days.

The discussions at the technical level will last 6-8 weeks and will probably be followed by a meeting of the ministerial committee embracing the leaders of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations.

COMMENTARY LAUDS NABULUS MAYOR'S MOVE TO JORDAN

LD071405 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 23 Jun 80 p 24

[Ahmad Hamrush article: "To Bassam ash-Shak'ah"]

[Text] We need to adopt an honorable and courageous stand like that of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the mayor of Nabulus, when he refused to be treated in Israeli hospitals and preferred to take the great risk of moving [to Jordan] in order to be among compatriot Arab doctors in Amman's hospital.

We need to ponder over this decision, which places national interest above personal interest, because it condemns the Israeli Goverrment and places on its shoulders the responsibility for the terrorist operations. It also denies it the opportunity to claim the honor of being humanitarian and of placing its doctors in the service of patients without discrimination.

What a great stand and what a brave decision!

Bassam ash-Shak'ah, having lost his legs and having refused treatment by Israeli doctors, has added yet another page to the history of the Palestinian people's great heroism, a page that refutes the unjust falsehoods that sometimes are uttered against these people.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah has awakened in us the spirit of insistence not to deal with the Israelis as long as their government is against the Palestinian people's right to their own country and their right to determine their future, whether these Israelis are military, civilians, doctors, journalists, workers, intelligentsia, officials or non-officials.

The suffering of Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf have reminded us of the long history of Zionist terror that began with Dayr Yasin and in which the finale has not yet been written.

I remember that in the forties I went to the Israeli hospital in Ghamrah [in Egypt]. I saw a sign at the entrance on which the following words by Pasteur were engraved: "I do not ask you about your religion nor about your views but I ask you about the cause of your pain."

This spirit which existed in the Egyptian Jews completely vanished with the triumph of expansionist Zionism and the establishment of an Israeli government which is hostile to the Arabs, creates tension in the area, plays the role of bully boy in serving imperialism, and resumes terror every time the Arab resistance movement becomes strong.

With a few exceptions no one in Israel today stands clearly for comprehensive peace and the Arab right to liberation and self-determination. I say that no one there is acting according to Pastuer's words--to ask the Palestinians about the cause of their pains. Instead, they ask them about their views and beliefs so that these can be a reason to inflict pain and harm on them.

On this occasion I ask here: What was the feeling of the Egyptian doctor, Mahmud Badr, who went to Israel to lecture while blood was flowing from the legs of Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf which were blown off by terrorist bombs?

Was Dr Husayn Fawzi glad to obtain an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University, because "he cared for freedom of opinion" as the doctoral certificate put it, while only a few miles away from him the Palestinian people were being suppressed, their sons being thrown behind bars, and their leaders intimidated by terrorist operations?

Bassam ash-Shak'ah's and Karim Khalaf's loss of their legs will not rob the Palestinian people of their ability to march and to struggle. Indeed Ash-Shak'ah and Khalaf will not be disabled by this terrorist operation but will march with the legs of the masses that are struggling with them in order to raise the Palestinian flag aloft.

Greetings to Bassam ash-Shak'ah on his hospital bed in Jordan and salutations of respect for his valiant stand.

CONDITION OF SHAH SAID TO BE IMPROVING

NC081138 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 8 (AFP)--The deposed shah of Iran continued to improve today but his doctors were still unable to say when he could leave Al-Ma'adi military hospital here. Only a few days ago the health of the former monarch was causing acute concern as he suffered from pneumonia, typhoid, a pancreatic infection and an abdominal abscess, but after intensive treatment, including surgical operations, he was brought back from what sources called the brink of death.

The shah's temperature at 37.18 degrees centigrade (98.8 fahrenheit) was virtually back to normal and he was said to have shaken off the state of lethargy which affected him. He was joking with his French and Egyptian doctors and talking normally with members of his family.

However he is still in the hospital's intensive care unit and being fed by a special food introduced directly into his intestines rather than by mouth, although this has enabled him to get over the anaemia which has plagued him for the past fortnight. His weight, too, has risen from 52 kilos (just over 114 pounds) to 60 kilos (132 pounds), his pulse rate has fallen from 110 to 86, his blood pressure is normal and his blood count is becoming normal.

Tests were being made today to determine which antibiotic would be most suitable to treat the shah and he is still under strict surveillance, linked up to a machine which automatically monitors on a screen his heartbeat, pulse rate, temperature and blood pressure.

As-Sadat Visit

NC081906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--President Anwar as-Sadat visited today the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, at the armed forces hospital in Al-Ma'adi. During the visit, President as-Sadat was assured by the team of doctors treating the shah that his health was steadily improving. Some foreign radios had falsely claimed that the former shah of Iran died at the armed forces hospital today.

INFORMATION MINISTER REPORTS ON 8 JULY CABINET MEETING

NC081422 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Cabinet held a meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan said that the Cabinet approved the press law bill preparatory to submitting it to the People's Assembly today. The Cabinet also approved the financial protocol which was signed by Egypt and France last June on financing the first phase of the Cairo metro subway project. The Cabinet also approved the protocol on financing the first phase of renewing the telephone network project signed in Paris last June between Egypt and France.

Mansur Hasan added that the Cabinet also approved a bill on the properties owned by the Arab Socialist Union [ASU]. The bill provides that the ownership of immovable and movable properties, which were owned by the ASU and its organizations, be transferred to the Consultative Council, that all the decisions on these properties issued by the head of the ASU and the chairman or secretary of the central committee remain sound and in force, and that the justice minister undertake the administration of the properties which were owned by the ASU until the consultative assembly is established and exercises its jurisdiction as stipulated in the constitution and the law.

Mansur Hasan added that the Cabinet also approved a bill amending some provisions of the law on political parties. The amendment provides that written notification be submitted to the chairman of the political parties affairs committee on the formation of a party. This document should be signed by 50 members of the party founding members, at least half of whom should be from the workers and peasants. The notification on the formation of a party should be submitted to the political parties affairs committee within fifteen days from the date the notification was submitted. The amendment also provides that the political parties affairs committee be formed with the Consultative Council president as chairman and with the membership including the ministers of justice, interior and People's Assembly affairs, the three heads of former judicial bodies and their deputies or secretaries who do not belong to any political party. Their selection should be subject to the president's approval. The amendment also provides that the political parties affairs committee should draw up the regular bases for the party contacts with any foreign party or political organization and that the president should issue a decision on who should replace the chairman of the political parties affairs committee until a president and two deputies of the Consultative Council are appointed at the first annual meeting of the Consultative Council.

FOREIGN MINISTER SA'DUN HAMMADI RETURNS 3 JULY

JN031025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 July--Iraqi Foreign Minister and President Saddam Husayn's envoy Sa'dun Hammadi returned here at noon today at the end of a 2-day tour during which he visited Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Press Statement in Amman

JN081637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 July--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has strongly criticized certain Arab countries for giving priority to their direct regional interests at the expense of the pan-Arab interests. He said that these countries resort to tactics to achieve narrow gains at the expense of the pan-Arab strategy and the long-range vision of the Arab nation.

In a press statement he made in Amman, which was published here today, Dr Hammadi said that the stands toward the Palestine issue and the Arab-Zionist conflict vary from time to time according to the requirements of regional interests and internal situations, in addition to demagogy, one-upmanship, ill intentions and untruthfullness, which constitute the distinct characteristics defining stands toward the basic issues. Dr Hammadi attributed this to certain conditions in this or that country. These conditions are reflected in the adoption of negative stands contrary to any serious Arab cooperation.

Dr Hammadi explained that the Arab situation did not deteriorate to such a level until these tendencies, which characterize the stands of some Arab regimes, appeared at the time of the outbreak of the Arab-Zionist conflict, continuing to this day. He added that these tendencies are the result of these regimes' adherence to self-interest and the giving of more attention to their stay in power rather than the pan-Arab interests.

The Iraqi minister affirmed that the slogans of liberating Palestine and resisting colonialism are all means to cover up selfish regional intersts. He added that joint Arab economic action was hampered only because the pan-Arab interest was viewed as marginal in comparison with the other considerations.

Dr Hammadi said that, for the first time, a new phase has emerged for achieving joint Arab economic action to realize the development of the Arab countries and the building of the Arab entity on sound bases capable of confronting dangers. But unfortunately, he said, some Arab countries want to keep the Arab situation weak and disintegrated and also try to prevent this situation from marching toward unity. This is the problem facing the Arab economic and social council conference which is currently being held in the Jordanian capital, he said.

The Iraqi minister expressed confidence that the pan-Arab tendency will emerge and triumph in the end. He added that the regional tendencies which are standing against Arab unity and which are now emerging in such a blatant manner, must be exposed. He said: We are certain that the masses of the Arab people realize the importance of unifying the Arab states and of bringing about a large-scale Arab development. They also realize the importance of this golden opportunity available to the Arab. Therefore, these masses can distinguish between the long-range pan-Arab interest on the one hand and political games and regional interests on the other.

He added that the current conference will achieve positive results despite the present atmosphere once there are serious tendencies toward Arab economic unity. The Arab delegates to the conference realized Iraq's sincerity when it presented constructive proposals, which were included in the working paper submitted to the conference. He affirmed that isolation will be the destiny of those who stand against these serious proposals.

Dr Hammadi then said that Iraq will continue to struggle for the unity of the Arab nation on the political and economic levels despite the regional trends, which have begun to appear in new forms. He said that Iraq will also continue to pursue this line and will spare no effort to lay down the bases of Arab economic unity.

He pointed out that what draws attention is that some of the Arab regimes came to the Amman meeting with a negative spirit and without proposals or good intentions to develop joint Arab economic action. He said that Iraq's proposals are aimed at achieving the independence of the poor Arab countries from the international blocs or the influence of the regional policies of the rich Arab states.

RCC RELIEVES NA'IM HADDAD AS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

JN060840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 July--The Revolution Command Council here today relieved Na'im Haddad from the post of deputy prime minister because he was elected speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly. The Iraqi National Assembly elected Na'im Haddad as its speaker in the first session it held on 30 June.

Paragraph Two, Article Six of the National Assembly regulations stipulates that the National Assembly and the heads of the assembly's permanent committees should be full-time members.

DETAILS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION REPORTED

JN051235 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 July--The National Assembly held a meeting today in the Hammurabi Hall under Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad. In a speech opening the second session, the assembly speaker called for adherence to President Saddam Husayn's directives affirming the extreme importance which the revolution attaches to the National Assembly debates.

Na'im Haddad said that, at its current session, the National Assembly will discuss the subject of joining the International Parliamentary Union. It will be recalled that at the conclusion of its opening session on 30 June, the assembly decided to form a committee under the chairmanship of Dr Mundhir Ibrahim ash-Shawi, National Assembly member and justice minister, to draft the assembly's bylaws.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO SUPERVISE KURDISTAN ELECTIONS

JN081227 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 8 July--The Revolution Command Council decided here today to form a higher body to supervise the legislative council elections in the autonomous region in Kurdistan.

This body will be headed by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and will include as members the minister of local government, the president of the Court of Appeals in Iraq and representatives from the Ba'th Party and the progressive national and nationalist front.

INA REPORTS KURDISH ATTACKS ON IRANIAN INSTALLATIONS

JN081820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 8 July--News reports arriving here say that the day before yesterday, the Kurdish citizens launched a series of attacks against the racist Persian regime's forces and installations, inflicting both human and material losses on them.

These reports say that an armed group of Kurds attacked the government guards' positions in Qasr-e Shirin with mortars and RPG's, inflicting heavy losses on them. Another group of Kurdish citizens attacked the Bushgan border post and engaged the regime's forces for several hours, during which the government forces were forced to withdraw from the post.

News reports received from Iran say that 60 armed Kurds managed to occupy the forward positions of the Khomeyni guards in (Huwan) Strait. Heavy losses were inflicted on these guards. Another armed group attacked the Iranian forces stationed in the region of the bridge of (Darreh Ritkavah) and concentrated their fire on the tanks stationed there. The group managed to occupy the surrounding area and to destroy a number of tanks and arms caches.

The Khomeyni guards headquarters in Bayneh Sha' city was the target of an attack which led to the death of three guards and the wounding of four others. The Kurdish citizens also seized some weapons which were discovered in the headquarters after its destruction.

ARABISTAN YOUTH CARRY OUT ANTI-IRANIAN OPERATIONS

JN082014 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Arabistan strugglers carried out a series of heroic operations against the racist Persian regime's installations and elements yesterday. The Arabistan youths placed an explosive charge in the Persian airline office on (Samarmi) Street in Ahvaz. The charge went off and destroyed the office and killed three employees. They planted another explosive charge in [words indistinct] petrol station in Ahvaz. The explosion led to the destruction of the station by fire, the death of six racist Persians and the injury of four others, in addition to the destruction of three vehicles.

On the same day, four Khomeyni guards were killed and two others were injured when a television relay tower somewhere between (Aysha Khanah) and (Antil) fell as a result of an explosive charge detonated there. A large fire also broke out in the oil pipelines in Abadan and Bandar-e Ma'shur when an explosion occurred in the seven pipelines. The explosion led to a halt in oil pumping.

ATTEMPT TO KILL SADDAM HUSAYN'S BROTHER REPORTED

JN081815 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1630 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad--The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party has issued a statement in which it announced that Barzan, Saddam at-Tikriti's brother, was wounded and that his wife and a relative of his were killed when the Ad-Da'wah Party mojahedin attacked the criminal Barzan at-Tikriti and those accompanying him with handgrenades last week.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN LEAVES FOR TUNIS UN CONFERENCE

JN081503 Amman JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 8 July--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for Tunis at noon today on a private visit during which he will give a lecture to the international conference of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Program on ways of cooperation between the world's states and the UN organs specializing in development, and development problems and priorities in the developing states.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES WEST BANK DEPORTEES 8 JULY

JN090730 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Amman--Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi received in his office yesterday Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Islamic Judge Shaykh Rajab Bayyud at-Tamimi, who were deported by the Israeli occupation authorities about 2 months ago.

IDLAMIC WORLD LEAGUE OFFICIAL SAFWAT ARRIVES 7 JULY

JN071949 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Islamic World League Assistant Secretary General Shaykh Muhammad Safwat arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit of several days to Jordan at the head of a league delegation. He will participate in the Islamic foreign ministers conference, to be held in Amman on Friday. Shaykh Safwat expressed the league's pride in and welcome of the convocation of the conference in Jordan, the homeland of steadfastness and the defender of Islamic sanctities. Shaykh Safwat expressed the Muslim people's hopes that this conference will achieve the objectives for which it has been convened, to serve this people's interest.

AR-RA'Y REPORTS ON POLITICAL ARRESTS IN EGYPT

JN081655 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Jul 80 p 18

[Exclusive report]

[Text] The Egyptian security forces have launched a campaign of arrests over the past 48 hours against Egyptian citizens, using the charge of threatening security in Egypt. The National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] has issued a statement in which it said that As-Sadat's authorities have arrested hundreds of citizens. Some of the names given in the statement are: Muhammad Bayyumi, Qutb Fa'iq and Ahmad ash-Sharqawi, who are members of the NPUG Central Committee. Also arrested were Samih 'Ashur al-Muhami, Tawfiq al-Banhawi, 'Ala' 'Abd al-Wahhab, Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghani, 'Abd as-Samad ash-Sharqawi, Muhammad Badr, Mamduh as-Suruji, Qadriyah Sa'id, Samir 'Abd al-Hakim, 'Ala' 'Awad, 'Ala' Ibrahim, Muhammad Qabil, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, Muhammad 'Awad Khamis and Muhammad as-Sayyid Faraj. They have been accused of forming a Nasirite party in Egypt. The NPUG statement said that the arrest campaign comes a few days before the start of the holy month of Ramadan and the anniversary of the 23 July revolution and shows how the citizens are robbed of any kind of security under the shadow of the democracy provided by the ruling party.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CANADA--Amman, 26 June--Jordanian Ambassador to Canada Talal Hikmat presented his credentials yesterday to the governor general of Canada. [Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Jun 80 p 20 JN]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON PHALANGIST-NATIONAL LIBERAL CLASHES

VOL Report on Situation

NC090650 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The efforts exerted by party leaders to clear the atmosphere in the areas that were the scene of security tension have produced positive results. Shooting has ceased in Al-Ashrafiyah, the coastal area, Al-Laqluq hills as well as in Al-'Aqurah. The roads were reopened and the citizens have responded to the call of the Lebanese forces to return to their work and homes. Security patrols are maintaining security and order. The security situation in the western sector of Beirut was also relatively quiet, especially in the areas that were the scene of armed clashes that caused several casualties.

Early this morning, a clash took place in the Abu Shakir locality in the western sector between elements of Al-Murabitun and the Arab Socialist Union during which RPG rockets and artillery were used. The clash caused serious material damage and a number of casualties. According to reports from the north, elements of the Al-Maradah brigade [the militia of former President Sulayman Franjiyah] tried last night to infiltrate into Bizhil village from Srar village. They were intercepted by the Lebanese forces who forced them to withdraw.

Egyptian, Pakistani Mercenaries Killed

NC081918 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beirut, July 8, (AFP)--Thirty Egyptian and Pakistani "mercenaries" were among more than 100 people killed since yesterday in clashes between the right-wing Phalangist Party and its former ally the National Liberal Party (NLP), sources close to the Phalangists said today. Phalangist sources said that beyond the 30 killed, some 50 Egyptians and Pakistanis were arrested during the past 24 hours in the vicinity of the NLP headquarters in the coast town of As-Safra, north of Beirut.

Parliamentary Committee Recommendations

NC081901 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The parliamentary committee for defense and security held a meeting this morning that lasted until 1430. The committee unanimously approved a recommendation asking the government to order the army to maintain security in all areas of clashes and trouble and to refer crimes committed therein to the judiciary council. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Deputy Fu'ad Lahhud and was attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Acting Interior Minister Nazim al-Qadiri and Minister of Education and Public Works Butrus Harb. Staff Brig Gen George Qazzi represented the defense minister, and Col 'Abbas Hamdan represented the army command.

After the meeting, committee chairman Colonel Lahhud made a statement in which he said: It has been unanimously decided to recommend to the government that it should immediately order the Lebanese Army to maintain security in all areas of clashes and trouble and to refer the crimes committed therein to the judiciary council. Colonel Lahhud said that a security plan was submitted to the government for study. He added that the prime minister had agreed to use the army in accordance with its capabilities so that it may not suffer any setbacks. He thanked the prime minister for his frankness and his practical and logical description of the situation and the army's capabilities.

Prime Minister al-Huss was asked about the government's position on the parliamentary defense committee's recommendation that the army be deployed in the areas of clashes. He answered: We are naturally in favor of deploying the army where there is no legitimate force. The innocent citizens have had enough tragedies, suffering, recklessness and tyranny from the armed men--who, along with those behind them, were the ones who have to this day stood in the way of the army's discharging of its duties from Al-Judaydah to Al-Madfun bridge, the area originally entrusted to the Lebanese Army under a security plan approved by the previous cabinet. Will these men allow the army to play its required role now?

Sham'un-Al-Jumayyil Meeting

NC081349 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A meeting was held at 1000 today in Mar Antonios Monastery in Sodeco between former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. The meeting was attended by a number of Phalangist and Liberal Party leaders. Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil joined the meeting at 1100 but left the meeting soon after, accompanied by Karim Baqraduni, Nabil Karam and Camille Mukarzali, to supervise the withdrawal of the armed men from Al-Ashrafiyah.

At 1230, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and the delegation accompanying him returned to the meeting to inform the conferees that the measures for the withdrawal of the armed men had been put into effect. Soon after, Abbot Sharbil Qasis and chairman of the Maronite League lawyer Shakir Abu Sulayman joined the meeting. They stressed the need to intensify efforts to end the repercussions from the incidents.

After the meeting, former President Camille Sham'un said: We discussed the subject and adopted all the necessary measures to bring about a cease-fire and to restore normal life in Al-Ashrafiyah. The discussion was confined to two important matters: First to bring about a total cease-fire and withdrawal of armed men from the streets; and second, to restore normal conditions in the country as soon as possible. He added: The remaining issues were not fully discussed in this meeting. We are seriously thinking of finding concrete solutions to any problem which may take place between the two parties.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: We shall continue the meeting tomorrow, and something useful will come out of it. We prefer not to announce anything now. The Phalangist Party leader added: Everyone is aware that the role of the milita was originally devoted to defending Lebanon and the honor, dignity and sovereignty of its people but not to carry on this role for six years, as has been the case. The blame for this state of affairs lies with the government, which has been inattentive and negligent for some time and has failed to assume its responsibility and assume control of the situation, as is necessary. Where is the government today? Why does it not wake up and shoulder the burden of security and safeguard the lives of the Lebanese?

PHALANGIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE, PALESTINE PROBLEM

ID021549 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 27 Jun 80

[Kazim 'Uwayd interview with Bashir al-Jumayyil, chairman of the "Phalangist war council" and commander of "the Lebanese forces", in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you determine the aid the Arabs can give you when in fact the Arab layman you are addressing does not understand your fears, such as your father Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil saying that he is a threatened Christian?

[Answer] Yes, he is a threatened Christian.

[Question] Such words are not understood by the Arab citizen who knows that there are many Christians in the Arab homeland.

[Answer] Interrupting, he said: What about the Copts in Egypt? What do you say about their condition?

[Question] The Copts of Egypt are in a different situation.

[Answer] What is this different situation?

[Question] For example, there is nothing like this situation in Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

[Answer] The Christians there are oppressed. I do not accept being a fourth class citizen. I accept nothing less than my full rights. This is what Shaykh Pierre says and he is right in saying it. You want us to be like the Christians of Syria and Iraq--they only eat, drink, sleep and produce children. As for us, we believe that we have a different political role.

[Question] There are Christians among your Lebanese opponents who occupy leading positions in both the Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance movement.

[Answer] May God help the Arabs if these are the kind of people on whom you are pinning hopes and if these are the people who you consider to represent progressiveness.

[Question] We are asking.

[Answer] Certainly, you are asking. Just as there are Muslims fighting in our ranks there are Christians fighting in the ranks of the other side. Who are the Christians on the other side? They are a few people directing the war of violence, extremism and terror here as well as in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the gulf or elsewhere.

[Question] In any case, arms will not settle any of the major issues involving all the parties.

[Answer] True.

[Question] Do you expect a return to arms? If you preclude this what are the most important features of your program for a political solution? I mean, should you approve of a political solution on the basis of the principle of national detente, or a national conference, or a plan that begins with dealing with the question of security or any similar plan in which the state will play a role, what would your program be in this case?

[Answer] There is no doubt that arms will settle nothing. Unfortunately, after 5 years or rather during those years we were compelled to take up arms in self-defense because, as Shaykh Pierre said, we were threatened Christians and were forced to defend ourselves with arms. Although taking up arms did not settle things, it at least prevented things being settled against us. We wish the conflict was a conflict of ideas, ideologies and policies, a conflict of logic and of people who respect themselves and others so we could clash with ideas instead of muscle. Our wish is that after 5 years of war the Lebanese Muslim side fully recognize and accept its Lebanese affiliation.

As for us Christians, the fact is that we believe that the Muslims and Christians constitute the fundamental prop of any future Lebanese formula. Lebanon can only live within the context of the existence of all the Lebanese parties on one single formula and one single border. We do not want partition. It was the Palestinian together with the American who invented the idea of partition so that a certain part of Lebanon could be taken over, namely the area south of the Damascus road to the Al-Litani River or up to Az-Zahrani so they could set up an alternative home in place of their usurped home. It is this idea whose beginnings are being implemented in the south.

In any case we do not accept this nor does the Lebanese Muslim. Lebanon's hope of emerging from this dilemma depends on the Muslim and the Christian agreeing on the need to tame and control the Palestinian presence in Lebanon the same way it is in your country, Kuwait, or in Iraq, Syria or any other Arab country. You and we, as Arabs, should share the Palestinians staying on our land. We cannot carry the burden of 600,000 Palestinians alone.

[Question] Shaykh Bashir, Lebanon has offered a lot for the Palestine problem in the past and could still somehow organize the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

[Answer] Did you let anybody organize anything? When in 1972 President Franjiyah tried to organize the Palestinian presence in Lebanon the Arab ambassadors created an uproar. You threatened to break relations with us and God knows what else you wanted to do while we did not do then any more than what King Husayn did in 1970. In 1973 we dealt with the Palestine problem in a manner unlike that of other Arab countries--Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan. Because Lebanon consists of Christians and Muslims you stirred up a sectarian war. It was you who created sectarianism in Lebanon.

You wanted to support the Palestine problem unconditionally and this was the result. The destruction which you have allowed to take place in Lebanon has begun to turn against you. Let the Arabs stand on their own feet if they can. You have allowed the destruction of Lebanon and turned a blind eye to wrong practices. You will reap what you have sown in Lebanon.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS VIOLENCE IN ALEPPO, SYRIA

NC031937 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] In Syria during the past 3 days Aleppo witnessed a series of incidents. A military car was blown up in the Al-Ashrafiyah area of Aleppo. A number of people were killed or wounded. In Mahallat as-Sabil, the Muslim Brotherhood the day before yesterday assassinated an army lieutenant colonel and four intelligence men who were in a Peugeot 504. The lieutenant colonel was assassinated in Barun street. Dr Hasan Ahmad Hammud, a surgeon at Aleppo university hospital, was also assassinated.

It has also been reported that the Muslim Brotherhood ambushed a number of military officials in Mahallat al-Jumayliyah, killing scores of military personnel. However, the army encircled the area and used heavy arms to check the attackers.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS ARRIVES IN VIENNA ON STATE VISIT

For Vienna press and radio reports on the visit to Vienna of Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, which began on 7 July, see the Austria section of the 9 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT APPROVES LAW ON MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

JN082145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad issued today law No 49, whose draft was approved by the People's Assembly in yesterday's session.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM CUBAN, AFGHAN PRESIDENTS

JN061300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Republic of Cuba and chairman of the current session of the nonaligned movement, dealing with the aggression of the racist regime in southern Africa on the Angolan territories.

His excellency the president has also received a message from President Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

MINISTER CALLS FOR USE OF OIL WEAPON AGAINST WEST

LD070906 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 7 July, KUNA--Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-Atrash has called on the Arab countries to use oil as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the Western countries which support Israel so that a just solution can be found for the Middle East crisis.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, published here today, the Syrian minister said "the most important measure the Arabs can take is to pressure the Western countries which support the Zionist occupation of our territory and which consolidate this occupation by their aid to Israel."

He added that the measures taken by the Arab states because of Egypt's reconciliation with Israel should be followed by "the use of our oil and financial capabilities" to attain the Arab objectives. He also said that Egypt's departure from the Arab confrontation line has weakened the Arab front "and made it imperative for the Arabs to make another move to redress the military balance" in the Middle East.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER ARRIVES 8 JULY

JN082159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus--Australian Labor Party leader William Hayden arrived in Damascus tonight on a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party national command. During the visit, he will hold talks with comrades in the party leadership and the government. Hayden was met at Damascus international airport by Comrade Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the party national command and head of the Foreign Relations Bureau, several party comrades and the Australian charge d'affaires in Damascus and members of his staff.

Hayden made a statement to the SANA correspondent in which he expressed his pleasure over visiting Syria. He pointed out that his visit is part of a general tour of the Arab countries to closely follow the Middle East question. Hayden stressed the importance of strengthening and developing the relations between Syria and Australia.

LIBYA

LE MONDE CITES DISSIDENT ON ANTI-AL-QADHDHAFI CAMPAIGN

LD040855 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jun 80 p 4

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Libyan National Democratic Movement Wants to Extend Oppositionist Action"]

[Text] Tunis--The "Libyan National Democratic Movement" whose objective is to overthrow Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime intends to emerge from the anonymity it has preserved since its formation 3 years ago. The composition of its politburo will be announced immediately after the Congress it is going to hold this summer in a European capital, Executive Bureau Foreign Relations Chief (Fadel Messaoudi) told us while on a brief visit to Tunis. Only the names of members living in Libya will remain secret.

The movement, which essentially comprises intellectuals and "moderate" politicians most of whom live abroad, has apparently succeeded in organizing cells inside Libya where it also enjoys active support within the army. The principal task of its congress will be to revise the principles of its charter for "a national and democratic regime based on the supremacy of law, respect for civil liberties and the people's effective participation in running the country...through constitutional and modern institutions." However, according to (Messaoudi) this congress will, above all, provide an opportunity to draw up new plans for sabotage aimed at stepping up the atmosphere of insecurity in Libya and disturbing the climate still further. "Thirteen members of revolutionary committees were killed in Tubruq at the end of March following clashes with the population," he specified. "We also set fire to three oil wells. Our action will be more particularly directed at oil companies, especially U.S. oil companies, because we think that it is ultimately these companies which constitute Al-Qadhdhafi's main support and we want to show them that other forces exist in Libya."

(Messaoudi) was more discreet about methods of combating the commando groups appointed by Tripoli to kill Libyan oppositionists living abroad. "We will be increasingly vigilant in watching all those we might suspect of belonging to Al-Qadhdhafi's green brigades," he said. "We have noted the goodwill shown by the French, Swiss, British, German and U.S. governments in ensuring Libyans' safety and we have on occasions given them and Arab governments information about suspects. We have no intention of countering violence with violence in foreign countries and resorting to terrorism...except perhaps in Italy where the green brigade killers find too many facilities, and too much complicity and indulgence. Moreover, we have told the Italian Government that we will possibly be forced not only to defend ourselves but also to retaliate for attacks."

(Messaoudi) reported that in the past week repression has been stepped up still further in Libya, mainly against intellectuals and businessmen. Since April at least 600 people have apparently been arrested and four members of his movement--lawyers (Ameur Deghaief), (Hassen Sghaier) and (Mohamed Hemmi) and engineer (Mohamed Bannoun)--have been executed without trial after being tortured. Among Libyans assassinated in foreign countries since the beginning of the year only two, (Mahmoud Nafaa) and (Mohamed Mustapha Ramadan), shot in London, were close to the National Democratic Movement.

MAURITANIA

MILITARY COMMITTEE ABOLISHES SLAVERY 5 JULY

LD052326 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The permanent Committee of the Military Committee of National Salvation met today, Saturday, 5 July, 1980, under the chairmanship of its chairman and head of government and state, Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, to discuss the question of slavery in Mauritania. After full deliberations covering all aspects of the question, the committee approved the following document:

The Military Committee of National Salvation has, in accordance with its charter and its numerous statements and recommendations, affirmed its firm desire to establish a Mauritanian society founded on justice and equality.

In furtherance of this point, the committee concentrated on tackling the various problems affecting our Muslim society with a view to finding appropriate solutions.

Slavery is one of the most important of these problems and still stands as an obstacle to all our efforts to realize our ambitions of national independence and social equality.

The responsible quarters have previously explained the principled attitude toward this matter and have drawn up a framework for finding an adequate solution.

For this purpose, we have chosen a way consistent with the teachings of our Islamic religion. It is founded on the Islamic laws concerning the elimination of this chronic ailment which stands in the way of all social and economic reform. This reform is the only means to develop our country and elevate it to its natural place among the advanced nations.

In line with this true Islamic choice, the military committee of national salvation has prepared an operative document which it placed in the hands of our honorable ulema and in which it explained theissue and put it in its true perspective. The committee confined itself to raising several questions about slavery in Mauritania and mentioning the various solutions provided for in the Islamic laws for the elimination of this phenomenon. The committee left the matter for the honorable ulema who, in the final analysis, are the representatives of the Islamic views on the matter.

The committee considered the replies given by the ulema, dependent on the Holy Koran and the prophet's teachings. We have found, beyond all doubt, that the great majority of our honorable ulema, while recognizing the lawfulness of slavery in Islam in general, and while making reservations about its origins in Mauritania, have decided that those in charge have the full right to emancipate the slaves on behalf of their masters just as they have the right to [word indistinct] the money of the citizens for the defense of [word indistinct], which is a recognized legitimate right of those in charge. There are, however, some minor differences among the various views.

Some ulema even went as far as saying that the right of those in charge in this regard is not confined to the emancipation but went beyond this to being an obligation because of [words indistinct] and checking of [word indistinct] which the emancipation brings about.

Some ulema felt that those in charge have the right to emancipate the slaves on behalf of their masters, provided this is done with compensation, the amount and method of payment of which is to be decided upon by those in charge themselves.

Therefore, the military committee of national salvation, out of its adherance to the principle of consultation in Islam, out of its desire to honor its commitments to God Almighty and the Muslim people of Mauritania, out of its care for the higher interests of the country, out of its care for the unity of our people and their domestic and international reputation, out of its realization of the gravity of the problem of slavery and the complications that might result from it which could be detrimental to the homeland, out of its desire not to give any pretext to the enemies of Islam and the homeland, and in accordance with the views of the great majority of the honorable ulema of Mauritania--the permanent committee of the Military Committee of National Salvation has decided to abolish slavery as of today, Saturday 5 July 1980, throughout Mauritanian territory and in respect of all Mauritanian citizens.

The committee asks the government to implement this decision by all appropriate means to create an atmosphere of trust, fraternity and harmony among the various peoples and thus serve the coordination and activation of collective work for the creation of a free, independent and unified society capable of facing up to all challenges and hostile maneuvers.

A national committee consisting of men of religious law, economists and administrative experts has been formed to study the number of slaves for whom compensation should be paid, the amount of compensation, the way to pay it and to whom. The committee should take into consideration the economic and financial conditions of the country and the fact that the state will be the one to shoulder the financial burden of this compensation.

MOROCCO

LE MATIN CITES CLAIMS OF OUTSIDE HELP TO POLISARIO

LD071059 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 26 Jun 80 p 3

[MAP report: "Cuban and Libyan Ships Are Allegedly Providing a Base for Polisario Pirates"]

[Text] Rome, 25 June--The Cuban and Libyan ships which have been cruising up and down the Saharan coast for a long time now "are allegedly not peaceful trawlers" but vessels providing "support" for the Polisario mercenaries, the Italian news agency ANSA reports on Tuesday, citing Mauritanian sources.

The same sources say that this would explain the fact that Spanish and Portuguese trawlers have been attacked in the area and some of their crewmembers taken hostage to Algeria.

The fact that the attackers "have been able to cross 500 km of desert with their prisoners without any disturbance, without the royal Moroccan troops noticing and without the Moroccan air reconnaissance picking them up, is to say the least strange," ANSA stressed, implying that these "hostages" have been taken to Algeria by other means and across different territory.

According to the agency, there are four trawlers sunk off the Saharan coast--three Spanish and one Portuguese.

The Italian agency states finally that in all probability the mercenaries want to "exert political pressure on the Iberian governments (Portugal and Spain) by using the imprisoned crews as 'barter' for diplomatic negotiation, equivalent to 'de facto' recognition of their political existence."

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA RECEIVES MAURITANIAN ENVOY

LD040841 Tunis L'ACTION in French 29 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "President Bourguiba Receives Mauritanian Head of State's Special Envoy"]

[Text] At the Carthage Palace yesterday morning President Bourguiba received Cissoko Mamadou, Mauritanian industry, mines and trade minister and Mauritanian head of state Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala's special envoy.

After the interview, which was attended by Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhoja and Mauritanian ambassador to Tunis Mohamed Abdelkader Ould Didi, the Mauritanian envoy made the following statement:

"I have given President Bourguiba the message which his Brother Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of the Mauritanian state and government, asked me to give him. I took this opportunity to inform President Bourguiba once again of the friendship and esteem which Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala feels for him and the Tunisian people."

Conference With Belkhoja

LD040843 Tunis L'ACTION in French 29 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Cissoko Mamadou Received by Hassan Belkhoja"]

[Text] Mr Cissoko Mamadou was received by Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhoja yesterday.

The Mauritanian president's special envoy, who was accompanied by Mauritanian Ambassador to Tunis Mohamed Abdelkader Ould Didi, told TAP that "the talks dealt with problems of mutual interest."

Cissoko Mamadou left Tunis early yesterday afternoon after a 24-hour visit to Tunisia. On leaving, the Mauritanian envoy said he was very satisfied with the talks with Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhoja and honored to have been given an audience by President Bourguiba to whom he had handed a message from the Mauritanian president.

In addition he wished the Tunisian people great happiness and Tunisian officials success in their efforts to achieve development objectives. Mr Mamadou was seen off by the Mauritanian ambassador to Tunis.

BELKHOJA INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, MAGHREB ISSUES

LD071423 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview granted to Yunis Muhammad Ishaq by Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhoja in Jiddah--date not given]

[Excerpts] Jiddah--[Question] What results have you achieved through your talks with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal [Saudi foreign minister]?

[Answer] Our contacts with Saudi Arabia are long-standing and constant. The important thing that took place during my visit was the exchange of views on matters that concern the two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields as well as in the field of technical cooperation. Our political attitudes have always been harmonious.

We particularly wanted to assess the results in the wake of the Islamabad conference and before the forthcoming conference of the Arab League member states' foreign ministers which will prepare for the summit conference which will convene in Amman. We studied the conference agenda and the points that are to be raised so as to reach common stands whether between our two countries or among the Arab states. The meeting was a good opportunity to review the recent European stand after the Venice conference and its effect on the Palestinian issue in particular and on the Middle East situation in general. We also reviewed the situation in North Africa in light of the recent developments and the endeavors that have been made to bring closer the Moroccan and Algerian views as well as all the matters that concern the Arab and Islamic world.

[Question] News agencies have reported that efforts are being made to convene in a European country a joint meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab states and the European states which signed the Venice statement in order to coordinate their stand in the political and economic fields. Is this true?

[Answer] We have not received such a request.

[Question] Are you really mediating between Morocco and Algeria? If so, how far has this mediation gone?

[Answer] There are no Tunisian endeavors to mediate between Morocco and Algeria because there is no dispute that calls for mediation. We wish for understanding to prevail among the states of the Arab Maghreb and for all the disagreements among brothers to disappear.

[Question] What is the latest news about your relations with Libya? Is there a tendency to restore the relations between the two countries?

[Answer] Our relations with Libya, as you know, are severed. The whole world is aware of what happened in Tunisia through the Gafsa incident which caused the death of many Tunisian policemen and ordinary civilians. The Tunisian courts have made their decision on this matter. During the investigations, the traitors referred to Libya as having been the source of supplies and funds and training. As a result, Tunisia severed all its relations with Libya. Although Libya is now persistently calling for the restoration of the relations to what they were before, the Libyan request cannot be met in the present circumstances because certain groups are still receiving training in Libyan military camps. We would like to know what Libya's stand is on this subject. You should not forget that the Tunisian public is opposed to the restoration of relations with Libya.

[Question] Do you have specific conditions for establishing good relations with Libya?

[Answer] There are several conditions, including the repatriation of all the Tunisians who are receiving training in Libyan camps, the resolution of the dispute over the continental shelf between Libya and Tunisia and the need for Libya to recognize Tunisia's rights in this respect.

[Question] Is it being said that Tunisia is now inclined to adopt certain measures toward Libya in response to the attack on Gafsa?

[Answer] That is not true. Tunisia is a peaceful and honest country. It never expected such a thing to happen in it. It also did not expect a neighboring country to do a thing like that. Some 40 percent of the Tunisian budget is allocated for development and the improvement of conditions. As I have already said, we did not expect an attack on Tunisia from a fraternal Arab country. Besides, we were not armed, because we had no fears as far as our neighbors were concerned, nor did we ever imagine that a neighbor would attack us.

This matter will prompt us to take precautions in the future to prevent a similar attack whether from Libya or any other country. At a time when we were hoping that Libya would help the Arab and African countries to develop themselves and would desist from such subversive activities, and after what happened in Gafsa, we Tunisians found ourselves compelled, regrettably to divert some of the funds we had earmarked in the budget for development into defense and for the purchase of weapons to defend Tunisian soil.

[Question] What about your relations with Algeria?

[Answer] They are very good, not only with Algeria but also with all the states of the world. We wish them to be good with Libya also.

[Question] What is your opinion on the recent European statement which was issued in Venice? To what do you attribute the European hesitation with regard to the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestinian problem?

[Answer] The situation in the Middle East has deteriorated so much that the dangers have increased not only in the area but throughout the world. Therefore, the Europeans felt that if the situation were to continue in this manner, they too will be in danger, especially because the Europeans have no sources of energy like the United States.

[Question] Do you expect a change to occur in the future toward a peaceful solution to the crisis?

[Answer] It appears to me that this thing may be difficult to bring about.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because Israel is stubborn and Begin does not try to change his policy which is based on expansion and for which there is no end. For this reason I believe that the situation in the area is heading for an explosion.

[Question] Do you expect a change in the American policy regarding the Middle East problem after the [U.S. presidential] elections in November?

[Answer] Whatever the circumstances, the American Government will change its policy one day and seek to find alternative ways to resolve the Middle East crisis, although this might be difficult to achieve immediately. We must not forget the extent of the Zionist lobby's domination of the American Government.

ARRIVAL OF JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE HASAN REPORTED

LD081642 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal, crown prince of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, this evening arrived in Tunis in response to an invitation by the prime minister.

He was received at Tunis-Carthage airport by the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, the director of the prime minister's office and a number of senior UN and Arab League officials.

CLARIFICATION REQUESTED ON MUSKIE REMARKS ON PLO

TA081110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Israel has asked the United States to clarify the statements made by the secretary of state on the possibility of recognizing the PLO. Israel's ambassador to Washington has been asked to look into the statements attributed to Muskie and the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv has also been approached.

Jerusalem political sources have told our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the United States has several times promised not to recognize the PLO or maintain contacts with it unless it recognizes Israel and accepts UN Security Council Resolution 242. In light of these promises made by former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance, Israel attributes a great deal of importance to clarifications on whether the U.S. stand has changed.

U.S. Embassy Reaction

TA081619 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Today the U.S. Embassy in Israel explained that the U.S. secretary of state did not say that his country had to recognize the PLO. The embassy published the text of Edmund Muskie's remarks, in which he did not refer to the PLO at all, but only to representatives of the Palestinians. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports:

['Abadi] The Foreign Ministry received the news from the U.S. Embassy with understandable relief. Muskie said nothing about contacts with the PLO. The Tel Aviv embassy published the precise text of the U.S. secretary of state's remarks, which only refer to the representatives of the Palestinians. And this is what Muskie said in reply to a question: What we must do on this point is to expand the circle of negotiators in order to also include the representatives of the Palestinians and the other countries in the area. At this moment, this expansion does not appear to be possible. We will continue to try and develop a dialogue with such countries as Jordan, for example. That is, there is nothing new in the U.S. approach.

The embassy in Tel Aviv expressed great dissatisfaction at the distortion a Jewish press agency made in passing on the report. The storm aroused in Jerusalem in the wake of the misleading publicity proves the gravity with which Israel regards this issue. The Foreign Ministry again recalled the memo of understanding between Israel and the United States signed as part of the separation of forces agreement in 1975. It provided that the United States would continue with its current policy on the PLO, that it would not recognize or negotiate with the PLO as long as the organization did not recognize Israel's right to exist and did not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. A test of that memo of understanding has been avoided this time.

Press Comment

TA080950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Text] Despite yesterday's fervent denials on the part of U.S. officials in Israel on the question of whether the U.S. secretary of state has spoken of some possible recognition of the PLO by Washington at a future date, more than one writer is deeply disturbed by the issue this morning.

The independent HA'ARETZ says that whatever Muskie did or did not intend, one thing is patently clear: He has designated a definite place for the PLO if not in the autonomy negotiations themselves, then at least in the implementation of the autonomy plan. This only goes to show, HA'ARETZ maintains, just how little impact Prime Minister Begin's condemnations of the PLO in the last 3 years have had in the Western world.

Specifically worried about what all this reveals of the U.S. secretary of state, the orthodox Agudat Yisra'el newspaper HAMODI'A says it now looks as if U.S. recognition of the PLO is only a question of certain conditions. Up till now such recognition was always thought to be contingent on PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist. But, says HAMODI'A, it now looks as though while the PLO stand seems to be hardening, the attitude of Washington toward the terrorists shows every sign of softening.

Also looking to Washington this morning, Histadrut's DAVAR focuses on the Senate and the opposition of the majority there to the supply of sophisticated weaponry for the Saudi F-15 fighter planes. Although Israel clearly still has the nucleus of support within the U.S. public, the Senate decision should not be misinterpreted, DAVAR cautions. We can be sure, the paper declares, that after the U.S. elections are over we will once again have to contend with the thorny issue of arms supplies to the Saudis and the ramifications for Israel's security.

The National Religious Party's HATZOFE steals a sideways glance at the Labor Alignment in the light of the latest verbal attack on the Camp David accords by Jordan's King Husayn. HATZOFE says the king's statement puts the Alignment optimism over a future territorial compromise with Jordan in a dubious light and leaves us wondering just how much of the Alignment's platform on this issue can be taken seriously.

AUTONOMY TALKS TO RESUME IN CAIRO 13 JULY

TA081233 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The autonomy talks will be resumed in Cairo this coming Sunday instead of this Thursday, as had previously been arranged. The postponement resulted from purely technical reasons because the head of the Egyptian delegation, Butrus Ghali, is tied up with previous commitments and could not be available on Sunday. [as published, presumably meaning Thursday]

The contacts for setting up the talks were held yesterday and the day before through the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. Political sources note that there is no room for interpretation of the reasons for the postponement and stressed that there is no reason to reach conclusions on this regarding the Egyptian position on the resumption of the talks. The talks will be resumed with the convening of the legal committee.

BEIRUT FIGHTING, PARTY NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

TA082018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Today the Christian Phalangist militia mopped up the Christian quarters of Beirut, cleaning out the troops belonging to Dani Sham'un, the commander of the forces of the rival Christian National Liberal Party. It is reported that 60 fighters were killed in this mopping-up operation and another 60 were arrested. Correspondents report from Beirut that at the end of the 2 days of fighting, Bashir al-Jumayyil's party gained the upper hand. Dani Sham'un has resigned from his post as head of the military arm of his party and left Beirut for a remote village. Before he left, he met his father, Camille Sham'un, the head of the National Liberal Party, and expressed dissatisfaction at the decision to conduct peace talks with the head of the rival party, Pierre al-Jumayyil.

WIDESPREAD REBELLION REPORTED IN SYRIA

TA041153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Reports arriving from Damascus state that the rebellion in Syria has reached unprecedented dimensions and that many people were killed in the last few days in underground operations in northern and southern Syria and in the capital of Damascus. The rebellion is also spreading in the Syria Army and the security forces. At the same time, the security forces have launched cruel reprisals in an attempt to curb the rebellion. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports on the situation in Syria.

The investigations conducted by the Syrian security service in the wake of the abortive assassination attempt against President al-Asad, uncovered facts that amazed even the most pessimistic people in the Syrian elite regarding the strength and scope of the rebellion in Syria. Last week the Syrian security forces arrested soldiers and officers of the presidential guard, supposedly the most loyal to Al-Asad, under charges that they were involved in the assassination attempt. Widespread arrests of other soldiers and officiers were also conducted in other army units who assisted the underground members.

Updated assessments in Syria state that the assassination attempt against Al-Asad had undermined the balance of the military elite. Most criticism on this issue is being directed at the president's brother, General Rif'at al-Asad. It has also been reported that the collaborators with the Syrian administration are displaying increased fear for their lives because of the uncertainty regarding the loyalty of the Syrian intelligence officials toward President al-Asad and his colleagues in power.

In the past 24 hours most reliable sources have reported that the Syrian security forces have recently launched cruel and unrestrained operations against the population in northern Syria in a desperate attempt to curb the rebellion. Rumors spread in Damascus about mass murders perpetrated by the security forces against the Sunni population, mainly in the large cities of Aleppo, Hamah and Tudmor, following the specific orders of the Damascus leadership. It has also been learned that the rebellion has spread to southern Syria.

More than 20 policemen and administration officials have been killed in the city of Dar'a in the last few days in explosions caused by bombs planted by underground members in buildings belonging to the police and the Ba'th Party. Many military men and officials were also killed and injured in the last few days in underground operations in the capital of Damascus as well as in Aleppo, Hims and Idlis in northern Syria.

KNESSET SPEAKER SAID DISPLEASED BY JERUSALEM BILL TIMING

TA081413 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 80 p 3

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Excerpts] Knesset Speaker Zitzhaq Berman is currently stalling the first reading of the Jerusalem bill, even though the Knesset committee again approved this bill yesterday by a majority of 9 to 3.

The speaker did not conceal the fact that he believes the timing of the endorsement of the bill is inauspicious because it turns the world against us. He added that he will treat this bill as he does any other. If the Cabinet demands that it be immediately discussed by the Knesset plenum, he will comply. However, the Cabinet had informed him that it will not intervene in this legislation.

Rumors in the Knesset say that in fact the Cabinet has been applying pressure not to gamble on the endorsement of the law in view of the anger it has aroused in Washington. Consequently, MK Ge'ula Kohen submitted an urgent motion for the Knesset agenda, warning against "gross U.S. intervention in the Israeli Knesset's legislative procedure."

She also sent an angry cable to Minister Dr Yosef Burg, still in the United States, asking him: "What do you mean by saying that the Jerusalem issue can be brought up for discussion, but not negotiations?"

The NRP faction decided yesterday that faction Chairman MK Yehuda ben-Me'ir will approach the Knesset speaker urgently and demand that he advance the Jerusalem bill for the first reading at once.

MK Dov Shilansky (Likud) also approached the Knesset speaker yesterday, warning him that if the bill is put off now, it will be interpreted all over the world that a lid has been put on it.

KNESSET MEMBER CRITICIZES BURG FOR REMARKS ON JERUSALEM

TA081417 Tel Avia MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 80 p 3

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Text] Yesterday Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee Chairman MK David Glass launched an unprecedented attack at his party leader, Dr Yosef Burg, accusing him of "dealing a blow beneath the belt" for his indecent expressions on the Jerusalem issue.

MK Glass made the accusations against Dr Burg yesterday at a meeting of the Knesset committee and repeated them at the NRP faction session. He said that Burg had behaved inappropriately by saying in Washington that it was because of the Knesset committee's decision that the United States did not veto the UN Security Council vote on Jerusalem. MK Glass accused the government of not having bothered to send representatives to the committee sessions to clarify its position on Jerusalem.

Almost all the participants in the NRP faction debate harshly criticized the statements made by their movement leader on Jerusalem.

WORK STOPPED ON MOVING MINISTRIES TO EAST JERUSALEM

TA081507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has ordered that the [East] Jerusalem move by government ministries be stopped. This contradicts a Cabinet decision. This has been reported by our correspondent Yig'al Rom. The minister of the interior is complaining about this move by the Finance Ministry, saying that 1 billion Israeli pounds have already been invested in improving the buildings that were intended to contain the ministries and there is now a danger that they will not be used as intended.

Acting Mayor's Reaction

TA090649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Acting Jerusalem Mayor El'ad Peled has said that the Cabinet decision [as heard] to freeze the move of government offices to [East] Jerusalem contradicts efforts to strengthen the capital. The Cabinet will do well to revoke that decision and, instead, increase the development momentum in Jerusalem in light of threats to its unity and integrity.

BEGIN REPORTEDLY MOVED OUT OF INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

TA071116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister, who is hospitalized in Hadassah hospital in 'En Kerem, was this morning transferred from the intensive care unit for heart disorders to a separate room in the cardiac ward. Our correspondent Yig'al Rom reports that in this room all the necessary arrangements have been completed for his comfort and work, including a telephone. Our correspondent notes that the prime minister's condition is stable, and his doctors say he is recovering well from his illness. He is permitted to walk about in the room, although he must still be careful to rest.

Contradictory Report

TA072009 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Today Prime Minister Menahem Begin was transferred to a private room that was prepared for him in the intensive care unit. Mr Begin is no longer confined to bed. People around him describe his spirits as excellent. Our correspondent on health affairs Beni Lis reports that the doctors are satisfied with the pace of his recovery and Mr Begin may be discharged from hospital next week.

BEGIN MAY LEAVE HOSPITAL 'IN A WEEK'

TA082014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister will leave the hospital in another week. This was reported by his deputy, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, at the end of a visit to the prime minister in Hadassah Hospital. Yadin reported to Mr Begin about the Cabinet session and his meeting with independent U.S. presidential candidate John Anderson. In this context, Anderson's pokesman has reported that King Husayn has refused to meet the presidential candidate at this stage.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON BEGIN'S ILLNESS, EFFECT ON DEFENSE POST

TA081213 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Burg said yesterday in New York that in his opinion Premier Begin's illness will make it impossible for Begin to serve as defense minister much longer.

Burg's close associates yesterday said that upon the interior minister's return to Israel on Thursday he will start working to hold early elections.

Burg was asked whether or not the premier's current illness and the fact that he serves as defense minister will affect the government's performance in the future. "This is an interesting and not insignificant question; I will answer it after my return to Israel and after I have heard what is going on," he replied.

When asked whether he thought the government might fall because of its small Knesset majority, Burg said: "If it is God's will." When pressed to specify whether he thought that God willed it, Burg replied: "Only God has the answer to this."

Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman Moshe Arens said [in Jerusalem] last night that should the prime minister offer him the defense portfolio he would consider the offer. These words by MK Arens constitute a shift in his stand; at an earlier stage he had said he was not interested in the post.

From a survey carried out by MA'ARIV, it transpires that coalition components advocate Professor Arens' candidacy for the Defense Ministry post. Coalition Chairman MK Avraham Sharir said the Likud faction favoured, in principle, MK Arens' candidacy, but added that the topic should be discussed only after Premier Begin decides to do so. NRP and Democratic Movement leaders also said they were in favor of MK Arens becoming defense minister.

PHYSICIST NE'EMAN COMMENTS ON ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR OPTION

TA041720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Physicist Yuval Ne'eman revealed that Israel had a nuclear potential in the 1960's. However, Israel announced it would not be the first to introduce nuclear arms into the Middle East. Professor Ne'eman, the head of the Tel Aviv University Advanced Studies Institute, said this will be Israel's policy as long as nuclear arms are not introduced into the region by another country. Speaking at the Commercial and Industrial Club in Tel Aviv, Professor Ne'eman noted it is impossible to know what will happen if Al-Qadhdhafi introduces nuclear arms into the region and that this is cause for concern.

NAVY TO LAUNCH NEW HELICOPTER-CARRYING MISSILE BOAT

TA081240 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] A new missile boat whose deck has room for a helicopter loading pad will soon be launched in a state ceremony with the participation of President Yitzhaq Navon.

The new boat, developed by the Israeli Navy over a number of years, is faster, has greater firepower and is equipped with more sophisticated instruments than the Reshef-type missile boat. It is a first in a series. The new boat will be built by Israeli Shipyards for the Israeli Navy and probably also for export to countries interested in it. The helicopter on board will increase the boat's observation capability and will also enable it to fight more effectively against submarines.

This will be the Israeli Navy's boat of the eighties, and another, more advanced model of the helicopter-carrying boat, is currently in the planning stage.

GOVERNMENT SUFFERS FIFTH DEFEAT IN KNESSET VOTE

TA071724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Knesset opposition has again succeeded in removing a government bill from the Knesset agenda. This is the fifth parliamentary defeat for the Cabinet in 3 weeks. This time the bill on commemorating Israeli presidents and prime ministers, as suggested by the justice minister, was involved. Twenty-two Alignment and Shay Knesset members opposed the bill and only 20 coalition members supported it at the plenum.

Immediately afterward, the justice minister asked the Knesset to again discuss the bill which the opposition had succeeded in removing from the agenda about 2 weeks ago on assembling all monetary laws. However, following a short debate, Minister Tamir decided to put off the vote until a later date. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli says that Tamir did so because he feared that the coalition would not have a majority at this vote either.

ETHIOPIA

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA MEETING

LD082038 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80 EA

[Text] An 11-man Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, minister of communications and transport and member of the Central Committee of the commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia, this morning returned to Addis Ababa after taking part in the second Cuban-Ethiopian Economic, Scientific and Technology Joint Commission meeting in Havana, Cuba.

Speaking on arrival at Bole International Airport, Comrade Yusuf Ahmed said that agricultural, industrial, health and educational and communications matters had been broadly discussed during the 10 days of meetings. Comrade Yusuf said that a protocol had been signed in Havana on establishing air links between Cuba and Ethiopia. He added that it has been decided that experts from the two countries would examine ways of streamlining communications, postal and telecommunications services between Ethiopia and Cuba.

Comrade Yusuf said that Cuba had agreed to send more doctors, thereby increasing its aid to Ethiopia in the health and educational sectors. Comrade Yusuf said that Cuba had also agreed to give Ethiopians free scholarships to study in Cuba.

FELEKE CALLS FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF DIEGO GARCIA

LD082018 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80 EA

[Statement by Ethiopian Foreign Affairs Minister Sedle-Giorgis Feleke, upon return from OAU summit in Freetown, at Bole airport on 7 July--recorded]

[Excerpt] Regarding the issue of Diego Garcia: As is known, before 1968 Diego Garcia was part of Mauritius. British colonial imperialism has claimed that in 1968 Mauritius agreed to transfer Diego Garcia to Britain. Later, under a new agreement, Britain passed it to the United States and the island became a major military base for U.S. imperialism.

The military base in Diego Garcia was established to deliberately threaten the independence of the whole of Africa, and particularly liberation movements struggling to free themselves from the grip of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa. The base was established to deliberately suppress liberation movements and free nations in Africa and to suppress their interests. This military base threatens all free countries in the region, including Ethiopia.

The United Nations, the nonaligned nations, the OAU and other international governmental and public organizations have adopted regulations to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. However, in violation of these resolutions, U.S. imperialism has been engaged in military activities for a long time. We all know this. Before Britain took over Diego Garcia, it had been agreed that the island would not under any circumstances become a military base. In violation of this, the island has been turned into a military base, which has since been reinforced. In protest, Africa has now requested Britain to return Diego Garcia to Mauritius. Ethiopia, in collaboration with Mauritius and in collaboration with Africa, that is, the OAU, will continue its struggle to make Diego Garcia African and to eliminate the military base from the island.

KUNA REPORTS ELF MEMORANDUM TO ARAB LEAGUE

LD080924 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--The Eritrean revolutionaries said today that they have asked the League of Arab States to support their revolution for the independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia and for the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] to be accepted as an observer at the league.

The request came in a memorandum which the ELF said it has sent to the conference of Arab foreign ministers being held in Amman, and it has given a copy to the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY.

The memorandum endorses the readiness of the front, which is one of two major organizations fighting in Eritrea, to enter into unconditional negotiations with Ethiopia "in order to achieve a peaceful and democratic solution which would ensure the right of self-determination for the Eritrean people." However, the memorandum points out that the Soviet-backed Ethiopian Marxist regime rejected the ELF's peaceful initiatives "and sought a military solution to impose a political solution on the Eritrean people."

The memorandum includes five [as heard] demands submitted to the Arab foreign ministers. They are: Granting the Eritrean revolution the position of observer at the League of Arab States; the adoption of a unified political stand toward the revolution; giving firm support by the league to the revolution by considering it an Arab national liberation movement; and calling on the countries which support the military Ethiopian regime to withdraw their support until this regime agrees to hold a peaceful and democratic dialogue to settle the Eritrean question. The memorandum also calls for extending political and diplomatic support for the Eritrean problem in international gatherings and giving humane assistance to victims of the war and to allocate a fixed financial backing for the Eritrean refugees.

The ELF said it is submitting these demands in view of "the intransigent stand by the Ethiopian regime and its insistence on subjugating the Eritrean people by armed force and disregarding the UN Charter which provides for the people's right to self-determination."

The memorandum accuses Ethiopia of continuing to beef up its forces and conducting military campaigns in Eritrea. However, it says all these have "failed, and the occupied towns were isolated from each other after the Eritrean Liberation Army adopted new tactics aimed at wearing down the Ethiopian Army and encircling and laying siege to the towns." It reviews the development of the Eritrean question and says that after Ethiopia incorporated Eritrea in 1962 "the path of armed struggle, declared in September 1961 under the leadership of the Eritrean Liberation Front, had to be followed because that was the only way to gain legitimate rights."

The memorandum says the continuation of the armed struggle is not in the interest of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples, and the Ethiopian regime which came to power on the ruins of the imperial regime in 1974 "will not be able to implement its declared economic and social programs unless the state of war is ended and Ethiopia recognises the right of the Eritrean people to self-determination and national independence."

ELF: ERITREAN CITY LIBERATED IN 8 JULY BATTLE

JN082036 Amman JNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, 8 July--The city of Mai Ami, 70 km southeast of Asmara, was liberated by the Eritrean Liberation Army this morning.

'Umar 'Alim, director of the Eritrean news agency, said that after a fierce battle with the Ethiopian Army, the Eritrean Liberation Army seized two T-55 tanks, two armored vehicles and two usable trucks. It also seized quantities of ammunition and weapons, including heavy artillery. Four hundred Ethiopian soldiers were killed in this battle.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI WARNS AGAINST TRAITORS, SMUGGLERS

LD041634 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, today said that a neighboring country was hatching out a plot to use the University of Nairobi students in causing unrest and even assassinations in Kenya.

The president made the disclosure when he addressed a large crowd at the administration police training college at Embakasi, Nairobi. After reviewing a passing-out parade of district officers, administration police, wildlife conservation and management staff and fisheries and airport security personnel.

President Moi vowed that he would deal ruthlessly with any Kenyan who accepted to be used as a traitor to betray the country.

Pointing out that he was well informed of everything that was taking place in the republic, the president said that information he had received would make him be very careful with the University of Nairobi. He warned that there was a limit to which the government would allow people to exercise democracy, adding that in a democracy leaders apply caution and discipline.

Turning to hoarding and smuggling of essential commodities, the president gave a stern warning that from now onwards he would be tough with people asking the government to substantiate where the maize had gone, as well as those claiming that there was no food in the country. Saying that there was no need to substantiate the obvious, the president contended that smuggling and hoarding were being carried out by big fish, adding that the ordinary mwananchi [citizen] does not indulge in illicit trade. He said there is plenty of food in the country and called on Kenyans to also bear in mind that consumption has gone up with increasing population.

The president slammed unpatriotic people who exploited the food situation by sending job seekers and parking boys to queue for food at trading centers. He also announced that he had signed a legal document empowering the government to confiscate goods and vehicles used in smuggling.

BRIEFS

TANZANIA BUYS BULGARIAN CEMENT--Zanzibar--Tanzania and Bulgaria have reached an agreement under which Tanzania will buy 36,000 tons of cement for 21 million shillings from Bulgaria between July this year and April 1981. According to the Tanzania junior minister of lands, housing and construction, Ndugu (Juma Isa Anura), the cement will be delivered to Tanzania in four separate shipments of 9,000 tons each. He said the cement would be used to meet Tanzania's internal needs, including the completion of construction projects which had stopped for lack of cement. Tanzania bought 8,700 tons of cement from Bulgaria for 6 million shillings last month. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80 EA]

CAMEROON

NEW LAW ON SEIZURE, DESTRUCTION OF SUBVERSIVE DOCUMENTS

AB031417 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Yaounde, July 3 (AFP)--Cameroon has strengthened the hand of officials implementing press laws sanctioning the seizure and destruction of subversive documents of productions. Under a law passed late yesterday officials in this west central African republic will be empowered to order the destruction of illegal documents without going through the courts. The Cameroon National Assembly agreed to amend the law after hearing that the officials could not carry out their job of safeguarding public order and morals as things stood at present. The National Assembly was told that at present people had access to banned documents for a long time with all the attendent risks of intoxication and the spreading of false information that this involved.

A spokesman for the legal commission proposing the change in the law however stressed that the move did question the principle of press freedom in Cameroon.

The National Assembly, which yesterday ended its current session, also voted ratification of the 2nd Lome trade convention between African, Carribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the European Economic Community.

This assembly session was mainly devoted to the adoption of the national budget for 1980-1 which now stands at 246,000 million CFA francs (about 1,230 million dollars).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES EEC AID PROGRAM FOR CAR

AB071040 Paris AFP in French 0830 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bangui, 7 July (AFP)--The aid that the European Economic Community (EEC) will grant to the Central African Republic within the framework of the Lome convention will amount to 49 million European units of account (EUA), that is, about 4 billion CFA francs. The joint communique published on Sunday at the end of the EEC programming mission to Bangui from 3 to 6 July states that this sum will be put at the disposal of the Central African Government in the form of subsidies (13 million CFA francs) and loans (1.3 billion CFA francs). This aid will used in financing national development projects in three priority sectors outlined in the revival plan discussed in Bangui: 34 percent will go to rural development, 36 percent to infrastructures and 11 percent to human resources.

The communique published on Sunday also states that the European Investment Bank (EIB) is likely to participate in the financing of industrial and agro-industrial projects. The EIB is also likely to finance projects aimed at alleviating the Central African Republic's landlocked situation, especially in the fields of telecommunications and river transport.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU, DOS SANTOS HOLD TALKS IN KINSHASA

AB051206 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1005 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jul (AZAP)--By upgrading their respective diplomatic missions to the rank of embassies, Zaire and Angola have embarked on a new course of cooperation, one more active than before.

The ties between the Zairian and Angolan peoples were loose in the beginning, but now they are taking a new direction devoid of any distrust or suspicion.

The president's visit to Luanda on Thursday at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart has strengthened the determination of the two heads of state to carry on the efforts undertaken some time ago with a view to consolidating their ties every day.

In view of the serious situation caused by the invasion of a part of Angolan territory by South African troops, Zaire--through its leader--has strongly condemned South Africa's aggression, which is a blatant violation of the territorial integrity of its neighbor country. As a Zantou saying goes, when your neighbor's hut is on fire, you cannot rest on your laurels.

In their discussions on Thursday, Mobutu and Dos Santos pledged their commitment to strengthen the cohesion between the peoples of Angola and Zaire, to organize the repatriation of refugees in their respective countries, and to insure security along their common border. This issue is the main permanent concern of Angolan and Zairian officials, who are striving to prevent enemies from using this long common border to disrupt peace and security. Gone are the days when the relations between the two countries were overcast with shadows. Because of their political insight, the late President Neto and President Mobutu managed to achieve a solid basis for mutual understanding which nothing can destroy now. The last word is to be said by the two peoples, who must avoid the advice of [word indistinct] foreigners--the enemies of their progress.

MACHEL ARRIVES IN KINSHASA, COMMENTS ON OAU

AB061128 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1108 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jul (AZAP)--Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Samora Machel began private talks at the Tshatchi Camp at 1025. In an interview he granted upon his arrival at Ndjili International Airport, the Mozambique head of state said that one cannot turn the OAU into a tribunal devised to put member states on trial. The OAU, he said, is a political organization, and each state becomes a member freely.

In reply to another question, he stated that the most important issues to which the Freetown summit devoted attention were the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR, to OAU membership and the Chadian conflict. He added that the debates were serious and (?showed) there were differences among participants.

On the Sahara issue, the summit had to decide whether the SDAR is a sovereign state, the Mozambique head of state said, adding that he believes the OAU is not entitled to make decisions about the advisability of a state gaining its independence. Rather, it is the people who must decide this through mass organizations. In the specific case of Western Sahara, a great number of OAU member countries have recognized the existence of a former Spanish colony called Western Sahara, which has been freed. The Mozambique head of state went on: The OAU has the duty to free the whole of Africa from all forms of colonization, whether internal or external. This is why the summit decided after much discussion that the ad hoc committee should continue its mission. Mozambique, President Samora Machel pointed out, supports the maintaining of boundaries inherited from colonialism.

Concerning the atmosphere that prevailed at the summit, he stressed the frankness with which all issues were tackled. In doing so, participants succeeded in breaking the taboo which seemed to veil the Western Sahara issue.

The two heads of state left Ndjili Airport for Tshatshi Camp in a motorcade of open cars.

IVORY COAST

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY RENEWS APPEAL FOR FREE ELECTIONS

AB031015 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers, presided over by the head of state, His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny, met yesterday morning from 1000 hours to 1245 hours at the presidential palace in Abidjan.

The cabinet heard a report made by the minister of interior, Mr Alexis Thierry-Lebbe, on the implementation of the party structure. This operation, placed under the authority of the prefects, is running normally. The president of the republic, who gave a lengthy review of the total democratization of the country, renewed his instructions to return to the bases and recalled that completely free elections must proceed and that he will not tolerate any pressure or any support: Militants [of the party] must enjoy total freedom of choice.

UNCTAD OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COCOA WITH HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

AB081126 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Mr Gamani Corea, secretary general of UNCTAD who is currently visiting several countries, visited our country last week. He was received twice by the head of state, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, with whom he held lengthy talks mainly on relations between cocoa consuming and producing countries.

"We came to the Ivory Coast," Mr Gamani Corea emphasized, "mainly to discuss cocoa problems. As you know, recently there was an attempt to renegotiate the prices of this basic product, but unfortunately this attempt failed. So I have come to your country, which is a big cocoa producing country, to see what can be done to restore confidence in the product on both sides and to give strength and stability to the cocoa market."

Also, Mr Corea was pleased with his meeting with the head of state, with whom he held valuable talks. He hopes to contact other producing and consuming countries very soon to bring the two parties to the negotiating table. Mr Corea left Abidjan for Geneva on Friday.

LIBERIA

FRENCH AMBASSADOR RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

AB070631 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Monrovia, July 6 (AFP)--The French ambassador to Liberia, recalled for consultation by his government, was leaving Monrovia for Paris tonight, a French diplomatic source here said. This looked to be the latest development in three weeks of diplomatic back-and-forth over the status of Ambassador Louis Dollot, whose recall had been requested by the Liberians before they apparently relented.

Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews had announced, in a broadcast speech on June 15, that the government had asked France to recall Mr. Dollot. The broadcast followed the arrest in the French Embassy by armed Liberian troops of the elder son of President William Tolbert. Mr Dollot was told to leave within 48 hours, but he was not officially informed of the decision until three days later and, after an unofficial stay of execution, the demand was rescinded on June 30.

Mr. Matthews was quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY on June 29 as saying that he had learned Mr. Dollot, dean of the Monrovia diplomatic corps, was nearing the end of his tour of duty and it had thus been decided to allow him to finish it out.

LIBERIANS BEING ALLOWED TO TRAVEL ABROAD AGAIN

AB061402 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Monrovia, July 6 (AFP)--The government is once again allowing Liberians to leave the country, despite the ban on travel abroad announced on June 16 by Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, the head of state.

The Ministry of Justice has for several days been crowded with Liberians seeking travel visas, which it has been authorized to deliver.

Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo told Liberian journalists recently that the government would not stand in the way of its citizens who wanted to travel. I do not believe anybody is running away, as you have a country to build, Mr. Chaepoo said, adding that Liberia needs them most in this period of the revolution. Still, he urged travelers to come back at the end of their vacations, and to ask their fellow citizens already abroad to return as well.

Neither Mr. Cheapoo nor other government officials would say whether the travel ban had been lifted officially.

GENERAL WEH SYEN APPEALS FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

AB071854 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The vice head of state and cochairman of the People's Redemption Council, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, has called on Liberians to erase from their minds any notion that the revolutionary government will achieve meaningful development in Liberia without their full and sacrificial participation. General Weh Syen, who arrived in Nimba County yesterday to continue his nationwide tour, made the statement in Saniquellie at a program hosted by the schools in the county to honor him. He said the PRC government headed by M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe is prepared to provide the needed leadership that will ensure a happy living standard for the Liberian people, but this will need the active participation and cooperation of all Liberians.

General Weh Syen said it is misleading to believe that everyone who (?welcomes) Sergeant Doe is a friend and warned local leaders to be mindful of such people.

DOE DISSOLVES PUBLIC CORPORATION BOARDS

AB071942 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] All boards of directors of public corporations have been dissolved and the office of controller general abolished according to a new comprehensive policy approved in Monrovia today by the Liberian leader, Samuel Doe. The new policy has dissolved all boards of directors and instituted five-member boards to be chaired by the managing directors of each public corporation to be constituted shortly by the head of state. The new boards are expected to include technical and professional persons and representatives from identifiable groups such as the financial community, the Liberian Chambers of Commerce and credit and labor unions.

The new policy specifies that government ministers will no longer serve on any board in their official capacity as ministers.

New divisions to be headed by directors will be established at the Ministries of Planning and Economic Affairs and Finance to supervise and monitor all the economic planning and financial aspects of the corporations. The decree said the head of state is also reviewing the activities of the public corporations in their present form, and managing directors and board members are to be named soon upon the recommendation of the special cabinet committee on public appointments.

DOE PAYS VISIT TO TOLBERT'S WIDOW

AB071801 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Mrs Victoria A. Tolbert, wife of ousted President William Tolbert, has been assured of full protection and security according to the laws of Liberial. Head of state M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe gave the assurance this morning when he visited Mrs Tolbert at her Old Road residence where she is living under house arrest. He told her it is his obligation to pay her monthly visits but regretted that the pressure of official engagements could not allow him to do so. Head of state Doe said the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government would make sure that the former first lady and her family be granted full protection in compliance with the laws of the land. Master Sergeant Doe told Mrs Tolbert to remain calm and call on him at any time the need arises. He presented her $400 to assist with purchasing some basic essential food items. On the question of A. Benedict Tolbert, older son of Mrs Tolbert, head of state Doe expressed the government's desire to give a fair and just trial to him, adding: I personally have no malice against A.B. Tolbert.

Mrs Tolbert thanked head of state Doe for the visit and requested him to permit her children and grandchildren to visit her next Sunday, July 13th, on the occasion of her 64th birth anniversary. She promised head of state Doe that she and her family would for ever remain patriotic and law-abiding, adding: Liberia is not for [word indistinct] it is for all of us to build.

The head of state told Mrs Tolbert not to worry because he would ensure that her request is given due and kind consideration.

FORMER PRESIDENT'S WEALTH, PROPERTY CONFISCATED

AB080710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The People's Redemption Council has issued a decree confiscating all wealth, real and personal properties of deposed President William Tolbert, Jr.. According to Decree No. 7 issued in Monrovia yesterday, all the wealth and properties, both real and personal, of the deposed president shall become properties of the Liberian Government. The decree defines real properties as all land with the improvements thereon but adds that a furnished dwelling house for the family and the premises on which it is constructed shall be exempted. Personal properties mean all monies, accounts, notes, shares, debentures and other articles of value except wearing apparel and household effects. Shares or stocks affected by this decree shall not be held by the government but shall be sold to the public under arrangements to be made by the appropriate authority of government.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS WILLINGNESS TO AID NEEDY COUNTRIES

AB031642 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has reiterated his government's determination to build a virile and united country of which all Nigerians will be proud.

He said the country was determined to move ahead and assume her rightful role in the comity of nations. The president renewed his pledge in Freetown, Sierra Leone yesterday at a reception organized in his honor by the Nigerian community there. He assured them that the country has the necessary human and natural resources to make her the greatest in the continent. The president pointed out that Nigeria has demonstrated that people could live together in harmony despite differences in language and religion. President Shehu Shagari therefore advised the members of the Nigerian community to live together as brothers and eschew differences.

He told them not to believe all that they hear from the foreign news agencies about their country and assured that all was well at home. The president again affirmed Nigeria's preparedness to assist other African states in moments of need and in any possible field of cooperation.

CULTURE, EDUCATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH GDR

AB032153 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Nigeria and the German Democratic Republic are to cooperate in the fields of culture and education. An undertaking for the exchange of professors, teachers, research workers and doctors was signed in Lagos between the two countries. The minister of social development, youth, sports and culture, Chief P.C. Amadike, initialed the document on behalf of the federal government while the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Wolfgang Seyfarth, represented his home government. In a speech Chief Amadike reaffirmed the determination of the federal government to accord pride of place to cultural matters.

SHAGARI RETURNS TO LAGOS FROM OAU SUMMIT

AB050707 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari returned to Lagos last night after attending the Freetown summit conference of the OAU. Before it ended, the summit adopted about 40 resolutions presented to it by the Council of Ministers of the organization. They include those on the independence of Namibia, support for the liberation efforts in southern Africa and mandatory sanctions against (?the regime) as well as assistance to the frontline states in the wake of armed invasions by the Pretoria regime.

An FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] correspondent, (Andy Anarade), who covered the conference, said that another resolution on Chad reaffirmed that the Lagos accord was the only basis for achieving a permanent peace in that country.

The African leaders adopted a four-point Nigerian compromise resolution on the Western Sahara conflict. The resolution called for the OAU committee of wise men to meet in Freetown in 3 months' time. It also demanded an immediate cease-fire and a referendum in the territory. Nigeria is a member of the committee.

MOROCCO ASKED TO RELINQUISH CLAIM TO WESTERN SAHARA

AB050930 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Western Sahara problem is of course a colonialist creation. As the Portuguese did when they were being forced out of Angola, the Spaniards did not hand over the reins of power to any democratically elected government in Western Sahara at the time they relinquished their control.

What they did was to abandon the territory under an awkward arrangement which involved Morocco and Mauritania. Without any spark of doubt, this was a device by the retiring colonial power for creating impossible problems for the people of the territory and indeed the whole of Africa. How could any civilized metropolitan power (?fail) to insure a neat handing over process, except for [words indistinct]. That was the case in Western Shara, commonly known as Spanish Sahara.

And so when the Spaniards left, both Morocco and Mauritania intensified their claims to parts of Western Sahara. Their reasons were that at some time in the distant past, the people of Morocco or Mauritania had ethnic affinities with inhabitants of Western Sahara. As we all know, the problems of Africa started with the arbitrary division of the continent into spheres of influence by the colonial powers at the Berlin conference in 1884. Then people of the same cultural background, who had been peacefully coexisting before the advent of colonialism and imperialism, suddenly found themselves belonging to different nations under different governments. But in the process of decolonization, the emerging voice of Africa, the OAU, found it necessary that the status quo should be maintained, and it therefore entrenched in its charter that the colonial borders, though arbitrary, be respected and retained. There is a lot of wisdom in that decision of the founding fathers of the OAU. They clearly saw the danger that could arise from any attempt to embark on a redemarcation of the continent.

When the Western Sahara problem began, the OAU set up an ad hoc committee which consisted of Nigeria and five other countries--Tanzania, Algeria, Mali, the Sudan and Liberia--to try to resolve the issue. The committee met several times and appealed to Morocco and Mauritania to drop their claims to parts of Western Sahara in conformity with the OAU Charter. At the last meeting of the group in Monrovia, Liberia, President Shehu Shagari urged Morocco to withdraw her troops from the Western Sahara territory in order to pave the way for a peaceful settlement. But, as usual, the government of King Hassan remained adamant. Mauritania accepted the OAU plea. The argument of Morocco was that the issue was fundamental and therefore not negotiable.

Besides the OAU, whose stand is so clear on the matter, both the United Nations and the International Court of Justice at the Hague have proclaimed that the people of Western Sahara should be allowed self-determination, which could be got through a referendum.

Yet Morocco is blocking this process, thereby making it extremely difficult for the OAU to solve the problem. One thing is that Morocco's refusal to quit Western Sahara has been costing her a lot in men and material. Some time ago, King Hassan himself publicly admitted that his government's adventure into the territory was taking away from his treasury about a quarter of a million naira daily. Friends of Morocco should therefore advise her against a continued dissipation of her resources on a futile cause. In particular, there is a need for a few African states, which are said to be supporting Morocco to do a rethinking. If the problem of Western Sahara is not peacefully and quickly resolved, the grim possibility is that the conflict can widen and assume international dimensions. This could then provide an excuse for foreign powers to get physically involved and change that part of the continent into a battlefield.

Certainly, African states are capable of finding solutions to their problems without outside interference. This was demonstrated in the conflict between Mali and Upper Volta and the more recent one between Zaire and Angola.

RESULTS OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO SPAIN REPORTED

AB061010 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] A framework for further cooperation between Nigeria and Spain in the cultural and scientific fields is being studied.

This was embodied in a communique issued by the Nigerian minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, and his Spanish counterpart, Mr Marcelino Aguirre Oreja. The communique, which marked the end of a 3-day visit to Spain by Professor Audu, also commended the existing cordial relations between the two countries. During their discussions the two ministers talked on a number of issues, including the situation in apartheid South Africa and Namibia. They expressed their satisfaction with the developments in Zimbabwe and pledged their support for the independence and sovereignty of the new state. The visit was the first of its kind by a Nigerian foreign minister to Spain.

RADIO COMMENTARY ASSESSES FREETOWN OAU SUMMIT

AB070954 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] There should be many words of commendation to be recorded to the credit of African leaders who attended the 17th OAU summit, especially for the exemplary maturity they demonstrated in the handling of some sensitive issues which formed part of their agenda. Some of those issues concerned Western Sahara and Chad. It was not unexpected that because of the concern the two areas had generated in the continent, positive decisions needed to be taken on an acceptable formula to normalize the situation and keep the OAU intact. That explained why discussions over the issues, especially Western Sahara, took a lot of time to conclude.

Despite the initial tension, wise counsel prevailed at last with the adoption of a Nigerian sponsored resolution on the issue. Part of the decision calls for an immediate cease-fire and the holding of a meeting of the ad hoc committee on Western Sahara within 3 months to be attended by all the parties to the dispute in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Now that Morocco has given strong assurances to take part actively in the Freetown meeting, it should be hoped that she would keep the pledge.

Although the question of Chad initially looked a [word indistinct] conclusion, it was reaffirmed that the summit reendorsed the terms of the Lagos accord as the only basis for bringing about a lasting peace and reconciliation in that country. The members demonstrated their strong will to see the accord succeed by closing the doors of the summit to a Chadian faction, that had hoped to be given a hearing. Rightly, they felt that the faction had no story to tell, but instead should return to Chad and cooperate in the total implementation of the accord.

Another issue discussed was the financing of the peace efforts. Nigeria has indicated her readiness to join other African countries in making a desirable contribution to effect a new order in that country. But the people of Chad have [words indistinct] within 2 months, during which they (?will) utilize the services placed at their disposal. They should understand that Africa cannot afford to continue to waste (?immense) resources greatly needed for development projects on a situation which could be easily settled through a spirit of give and take in the interest of the nation.

Despite the successes of the Freetown summit, there was one aspect which seemed to indicate a sad change. That, of course, is the level of attendance and commitment by member states of the organization. In Monrovia last year, over 30 countries were represented by their presidents and heads of government, while Freetown recorded only 18. This is most unimpressive, especially when the membership of the organization now stands at 50.

Again, as was clearly shown in the secretary general's report, the response regarding the financial obligations of member nations has not been encouraging. As of the time of the summit, only 51 percent of contributions for this year had been received, leaving a debt of over 9 million naira. This trend should be corrected. This is because the OAU depends solely on the contributions from its members for its operation.

Among the pleasant moments of the Freetown summit was the realization of the Monrovia prediction that Zimbabwe would take a place in the assembly this year. In line with this, the prediction for Nairobi, Kenya, is that Namibia would take her place at the summit next year.

With the Nairobi conference only about 12 months ahead, Africans look forward to the realization of this prediction, the implementation of the resolutions of the Freetown summit and the closing of ranks to insure solidarity.

WAYS TO IMPROVE TRADE RELATIONS WITH UK EXAMINED

AB081718 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Ways of closer trade relations between Nigeria and Britain on raw materials were examined in Lagos today. This was a meeting between the minister of state in the Ministry of Commerce, (Alhaji Amadu Nawuse) and the British secretary of state for trade, Mr John Nott. (Alhaji Amadu) stated that the trade imbalance between the two countries should be further examined through more importation of raw materials from Nigeria. The minister said that Nigeria was prepared to welcome the transfer of British technological know-how in the Green Revolution program of the present administration.

Replying, Mr Nott stated that Britain was prepared to import extra raw materials from the country. He said that his visit was to explore possible avenues for joint ventures between Britain and Nigeria. This, he said, would include exchange of personnel which will involve training of Nigerians by British experts.

MALI

TRAORE INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM OAU SUMMIT

AB060954 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The 17th OAU summit in Freetown ended yesterday afternoon. The presidential delegation flew home yesterday at 1930. The Western Sahara issue was the thorniest problem debated during this summit. Mali eventually made it possible for the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic--SDAR--to obtain the majority of 26 supporting member states necessary for its admission to OAU membership. (Baba Daga) interviewed Gen Moussa Traore on the outcome: [begin recording]

[Question] Why did Mali take this decision?

[Answer] First, I want to reassure you that the OAU cannot be disrupted because it has upheld its objectives and applied its internal regulations. The debates were stormy indeed, but that was necessary in view of the delicate problem being discussed, that of Western Sahara, which is a matter of decolonization involving states, their peoples and sovereignty.

To answer your question, as a matter of fact, on Thursday, 3 July Mali replied favorably to the SDAR's plea for admission to OAU membership.

Mali's decision was in conformity with its permanent and unequivocal position, which can be summarized in two ways: First, Mali has always stood for the principle of the self-determination of all peoples. Originally,it had already advocated the right to self-determination for the people of the so-called Spanish Sahara in a bid to establish an independent and sovereign state.

Also, Mali has always sought the settlement of conflicts through peaceful negotiations and has taken steps, through bilateral and multilateral talks, to end the conflict without any fighting. A similar move was made by the ad hoc committee.

You will recall that during the 16th OAU summit in Monrovia, a resolution calling for certain measures was adopted unanimously. In view of this, Africa had to meet its responsibility. Concerned about its credibility as it is, it had no other choice other than to devise means of overcoming the obstacle posed by one country. Mali supports this position and found it advisable to insure that all parties engage in negotiations within the framework of our organization in order to seek a peaceful solution.

The outcome of this 17th summit proves that our analysis of the situation is correct. As a matter of fact, in view of the position of the 26 states that supported the SDAR's request for membership, the party, which was once adamant, has agreed to cooperate with the ad hoc committee in the presence of all parties involved and concerned. This is an important step toward peace. The summit has expressed its satisfaction with the new development and asked the ad hoc committee to carry on with its mission.

It is noteworthy that the Malian delegation, which raised the question of procedure, made it possible to find a fair solution taking into account both the need for dialogue among all parties--I repeat, all parties--and our desire to safeguard the unity of our organization.

[Question] Mr President, is that decision in conformity with Mali's practice of recogniton?

[Answer] I would like to define the difference between the recognition of a government, the recognition of a state and the admission of a state into an organization. As you are aware, Mali does not recognize governments because we continue to respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Concerning the recognition of states, it appears obvious that recognizing a state originates from its admission. Therefore, in advocating the SDAR's request to be granted membership in the OAU, Mali has automatically recognized this state. It did so because the situation that had existed since 1978 made it impossible to progress any further.

[Question] Mr President, can we say that a way of solving the Chad problem was devised during the summit?

[Answer] The OAU met its responsibilities on this issue and called for the total implementation of the Lagos accord. It also called on all member states to support the Transitional National Union Government in conformity with the Lagos accord. Free elections are to be organized within 18 months after the establishment of the cease-fire throughout the Chadian territory and after the demilitarization of Ndjamena through the intervention of OAU neutral troops. I must stress the need to avoid both the internationalization of the Chadian conflict and foreign interference. Safeguarding national unity must remain the only objective.

In conclusion, I believe this 17th OAU summit was useful. The stormy debates show the high ideals that prevailed during the deliberations.

I would even say that the atmosphere at this session has established a certain degree of maturity of the continentalorganization, which turned aside from the beaten track and the old approach to problems.

To sum up, the 17th OAU summit--though essentially devoted to political issues--managed to tackle important issues of cooperation and economic development. The need to strengthen Arab-African cooperation in order to make it a living reality and the implementation of the major decisions taken at the Lagos economic summit were also discussed.

In short, in addition to delicate subjects of politics and decolonization such as Western Sahara, Chad, South Africa's aggression against Angola and Namibia, the steps to be taken by Africa on the international level were all discussed. Freetown was therefore a fruther step in the efforts to settle African problems within the OAU framework. Before concluding, I would like to express my keen gratitude to President Siaka Stevens, the Sierra Leonean Government and people for the truely African hearty and fraternal reception granted my delegation and myself as well as for their hospitality. [end recording]

SENEGAL

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO CLOSE IN AUSTERITY MOVE

AB051043 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Dakar, July 5 (AFP)--Senegal is closing half its diplomatic missions abroad in an economy drive, including its representations in eight African states, four European countries and several international organizations. The list of 23 diplomatic missions was released today. It had been announced last month that there would be closures for budgetary reasons. The Foreign Ministry said that the closures would save 2,000 million CFA francs (10 million dollars) in the coming financial year.

In Africa, Senegal will close its embassies in Mali, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Niger, Ghana, Zaire and the Comoros.

In Europe, the embassies in Romania, Bulgaria, Portugal and Austria will close, as will Senegalese missions to UNESCO in Paris, the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome and the United Nations in Geneva.

Embassies in Lebanon, Syria, Iran and India are to close, as are the Senegalese consulate in Rio de Janeiro and the country's mission to the Canadian International Aid Organization in Montreal.

Among the embassies on the list was that in Libya, which was closed on Tuesday after Senegal broke off diplomatic relations on June 28.

UPPER VOLTA

PRIME MINISTER CONOMBO REPORTS ON OAU SUMMIT

AB032130 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr Issoufou Joseph Conombo returned this afternoon to Ouagadougou from Freetown where he represented the head of state at the 17th OAU summit conference. He was received at the Ouagadougou international airport by members of the government and the National Assembly, the permanent under secretaries and secretaries of the various ministries and several distinguished personalities. Dr Conombo told the press why he returned to Ouagadougou before the end of the summit meeting and gave his impressions about the conference:

[Begin recording] Before leaving for the conference, I knew that I would return home today and at this time. This was because of the improvement of our working methods and the efficient programming of the conference. The result of this programming is that I am now back home to make preparations for some impending activities.

Second, I went to Freetown on behalf of the head of state and the government to represent our country at this important conference. Again on behalf of the head of state and the government, I wish to take this opportunity to express my very sincere thanks to His Excellency President Siaka Stevens of the Republic of Sierra Leone--who, as you know, has just been elected current chairman of the OAU--for the very warm reception accorded me and my delegation.

Concerning the conference, there were many points on the agenda and the heads of state and government had to discuss very serious problems and take decisions of capital importance to the very existence of our continental organization. The main points, as far as I remember, are: Western Sahara, Namibia, Chad, as well as questions of organization and of improvement of the OAU's performance.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what was our country's stand concerning the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic into the OAU?

[Answer] You are not talking about a Saharan democratic Arab state [few words indistinct]. When we talk about a state, we mean a sovereign and independent state. If one wants to admit something into an organization, one cannot admit a mere name. One must admit something that physically exists. [passage indistinct]

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF UPPER VOLTAN, BENINESE CONFERENCE

AB082230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The meeting on land, maritime and air transportation between the People's Republic of Benin and our country, which began this morning in the conference hall of the Abidjan-Niger Railway, ended this afternoon. After the signing of the neighborly air transportation agreement between the People's Republic of Benin and the Republic of Upper Volta and the protocol agreement on road transport between the two countries, the final communique was read. It is as follows:

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] Final communique: On 6, 7 and 8 July 1980, a Beninese delegation, headed by His Excellency Francois Dossou, minister of transport and communications, paid a friendly and working visit to the Republic of Upper Volta. During the visit the Beninese delegation met an Upper Voltan delegation, led by His Excellency Mahamoudou Ouedraogo, minister of public works, transport and urbanism.

During their discussions the two delegations talked on cooperation in the sphere of transportation between the two countries. The two countries reaffirmed the political desire of their respective governments to provide the necessary means for the intensification of exchange between the two countries. The discussions centered especially on the following points: First, Upper Volta's use of the port of Cotonou. Second, the development of the road network between the two countries. Third, cooperation in the sphere of air and road transportation.

After the meeting the two ministers signed the neighborly air agreement between the People's Republic of Benin and the Republic of Upper Volta. In addition, they [word indistinct] the protocol agreement on road transportation between the two countries. The two ministeres were satisfied with the results achieved during the various discussions, which they had in a free and cordial atmosphere.

Following a visit to the international truck station in Ouagadougou, His Excellency Minister Francois Dossou was received in audience by head of the Republic of Upper Volta Maj Gen Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana.

The Beninese minister of transport thanked his Upper Voltan counterpart and the Upper Voltan authorities for the warm and brotherly welcome given him and his delegation throughout their stay.

Dated: Ouagadougou 8 July 1980

[Signed] For the People's Republic of Benin: Francois Dossou.

For the Republic of Upper Volta: Mahamoudou Ouedrago [end recording]

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN IRON ORE EXPORT--Reports reaching Monrovia today from Karachi, Pakistan, said Pakistan will import 1.7 million tons of Liberian iron ore for its steel mills in Karachi. The report by the French news agency said that Pakistani steel mills signed an agreement to this effect with the Swedish-Liberian Mining Company in Karachi last night. Under the agreement the iron ore from Mount Nimba in western Liberia will be supplied to Pakistan starting from November. [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 80 AB]

FRENCH AID TO NIGER--Niamey, July 6 (AFP)--The fight against the spread of the desert, an agronomy school and the second stage of television installation were the subjects of a 1.02 billion CFA franc (5.1 million dollar) loan financing agreement signed yesterday by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid Algabit and French Cooperation Minister Robert Galley. Mr Galley agreed to finance 20 million CFA francs (100,000 dollars) to stem the growth of desert in the Dosso region, near here. The university-level soil and crop management school was given financing amounting to 100 million CFA francs (500,000 dollars), while the third and largest part of the financing package was for the television expansion, for 900 million CFA francs (4.5 million dollars). The dam project at Kandadji, on the Niger River, telecommunications development and French university-level educational aid were the topics of discussions yesterday between Mr. Galley and President Seyni Kountche. Mr. Galley suggested an international effort to finance the dam, which he said is too large a project for France or the European Economic Community to finance. A conference on the subject is to be held soon, perhaps in January. [Paris AFP in English 0646 GMT 6 Jul 80 AB]

UPPER VOLTA-FRG ACCORDS--Ouagadougou, July 1 (AFP)--West Germany has agreed to provide 1,242 million CFA francs (more than six million dollars) to improve water supply and distribution in Upper Volta. Cooperation agreements to that effect were signed here yesterday by Voltan Planning Minister Georges Sanogoh and West German Ambassador Klaus Schremayer. The money will go to these three projects:--water distribution at Koudougou, 100 km (60 miles) west of here, from the Black Volta River (230 million CFA francs--1.15 million dollars):--purification of waste water at the Voltex Textile Mill in Koudougou (299 million CFA francs--1.5 million dollars);--water supply to nine towns, a project in which money from other sources will figure as well, (713 million CFA francs--3.6 million dollars). [Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 1 Jul 80 AB]

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS MAKES CHANGES IN CABINET

ID081540 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Summary] "We begin our 1300 news bulletin with the decrees issued by the office of the president of the republic:

"In implementation of the powers invested in him in Paragraph C of Article 32 of the Constitution, the president of the republic dismisses Comrade Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, from the post of the deputy minister of defense to which he was appointed by Decree Number 247/79 of 13 September 1979 [words indistinct] office of the president of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 7 July 1980. [Signed] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

"In implementation of the powers invested in him in Paragraph C of Article 32 of the Constitution, the president of the republic dismisses Comrade Lt Col Manuel Eduardo R Rodrigues Tito, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, from the post of deputy minister of internal order, to which he was appointed in Decree Number (?209) 79 of 25 [words indistinct]. Office of the president of the republic in Luanda on 7 July 1980. [Signed] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

"In the interests of public welfare and implementation of the powers invested in him in Paragraph C of Article 32 of the Constitution, the president of the republic dismisses Comrade Kundi Paiama, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, from the post of minister of the interior, to which he was appointed by Decree Number 221/79 of 25 July 1979. Office of the president of the republic in Luanda on 7 July 1980. [Signed] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos."

The president of the republic has dismissed Comrade Lourenco Jose Ferreira Diandengue as deputy minister of state security; Comrade Pedro de Castro van Dunen Loi as minister of provincial coordination; Comrade Jose Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro as minister of industry and power; Comrade Horacio Pereira Braz da Silva as minister of construction and housing; Comrade Antonio da Costa Lopes da Camara as deputy minister of industry and power; Comrade Manuel Alves dos Passos Barroso Mangueira as deputy minister of construction and housing; and Comrade Marcelo Baia as deputy provincial commissioner of Cabinda.

The president of the republic has appointed Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale as defense minister; Manuel Alexandre Eduardo Rodrigues Tito as minister of the interior; Kundi Paiama as minister of state security; Pedro de Castro van Dunen Loi as minister of power; Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro as minister of industry; [name indistinct and name of ministry indistinct]; Lourenco Ferreira Diandengue as secretary of state for housing; and (Jose Assungue) as secretary of state for [word indistinct].

BOTSWANA

PRESIDENT KHAMA'S CONDITION REMAINS UNCHANGED

ID081238 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 8 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The office of the president announced today that the condition of his excellency the president remains unchanged.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA WARNS MUGABE ABOUT 'PROVOCATIVE REMARKS'

LD081148 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Mugabe, will soon find that he has made the mistake of his life if he thinks that South Africa will sit back and accept his provocative remarks about her. Mr Botha said it had to be taken into account that Mr Mugabe had been acting under pressure from the Organization of African Unity in some of his utterances about South Africa. However, he had not been under any pressure when he spoke to the South African diplomatic mission in Salisbury.

Mr Mugabe is known to have approached the South African mission last week about allegations later denied by South Africa that the mission was recruiting people for hostilities against Zimbabwe.

Mr Botha said that although South Africa had not been informed officially when its mission in Salisbury was to be closed, all senior personnel had already been recalled to South Africa. Since the state of Zimbabwe had come into being there had been no official relations between the two countries, although members of the mission in Salisbury had had talks with Mr Mugabe and members of his government.

Information relating to the South African diplomatic personnel in Salisbury had made it clear that Zimbabwe did not want official diplomatic relations. Mr Botha said the Zimbabwean Government had now been asked to state preciwely what type of relations it wanted to maintain if any form of contact was to remain. It was not to be taken for granted that any Zimbabwean proposals would be accepted.

Mr Botha said no meeting between himself and Mr Mugabe was being considered, and he hoped no one in South Africa would want him to travel to Salisbury to ask that a South African mission, which was of importance for Zimbabwe, should be maintained there.

About the differences in Zimbabwe between the Mugabe and Nkomo elements in the government, Mr Botha said any instability in Zimbabwe was to the detriment of the whole of southern Africa, but South Africa would not interfere in any way or do anything to increase the unrest. Mr Botha also said there is only one precondition for good relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, and this was that neighbors should not allow their territory to be misused for purposes of subversion. South Africa would, for her part, comply with this precondition and it was for Zimbabwe to decide whether to do likewise.

ZIMBABWE

GABORONE: USSR DENIED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN SALISBURY

LD081814 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1126 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet Union is being denied diplomatic representation in Zimbabwe until it makes certain pledges.

Addressing a rally in Bulawayo yesterday Zimbabwe's finance minister, Enos Nkala, said the Soviet Union had been told to make a certain statement before it could open an embassy in Zimbabwe, but he did not specify what the statement was all about. He said the Soviet Union had supported one tribal leader and backed disunity in Zimbabwe.

During the guerrilla war which led to last April's independence the Soviet Union was reported to have been the principal backer in arms and finance for Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU Party.

MUGABE SAYS SOUTH AFRICA TRAINING 5,000 GUERRILLAS

LD050856 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has returned from the OAU summit conference in Sierra Leone. In a news conference yesterday Comrade Mugabe said the South African diplomatic mission in Salisbury had recruited men to fight against Zimbabwe. He added that the government had infiltrated men among those being recruited. They had signed up for an underground force known as "the 32d Battalion," and had been sent across the Limpopo to South Africa. There are 5,000 men in this force, many of whom were recruited soon after the general election.

To date, Comrade Mugabe continued, South Africa has not deployed members of the force in broad daylight operations against us. We know they are being infiltrated into the country in gradual stages. When they decide to strike, they will do so. At the moment, they fear the reaction of the international community and, possibly, of the white community in our country.

The prime minister also disclosed that the Zimbabwean Government has now closed the South African diplomatic mission, partly because of its involvement in the recruiting of people to fight the government, but mainly because there can never be any political relationship with apartheid South Africa. Comrade Mugabe added that the Pretoria regime is working on a program to destabilize the region, but it will fail. The prime minister is to hold a news conference today.

Comrade Mugabe was asked about a threat by racist-ruled South Africa to attack alleged guerrilla bases in Zimbabwe. He replied: I have always told South Africa that we would not allow South African guerrillas to have bases in Zimbabwe, but we will support the nationalists in South Africa and Namibia through the OAU.

Asked about the integration of the ZIPRA, ZANLA and former Rhodesian armies, the prime minister said it had been necessary to train more instructors, and the process should now accelerate. He added that some elements of Comrade Nkomo's forces have not accepted the new government, and 400 have been rounded up by Zimbabwean Government troops. This operation is continuing.

On reports of conflict between himself and Comrade Nkomo, Comrade Mugabe said: There could never be any conflict on the question of preserving our independence. Comrade Nkomo has always said he is in favor of the dissidents being rounded up, and in fact it was ZIPRA forces who were used in the operation.